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INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 9-1 (48-34). Tomorrow clear. Temp. ... (43-36). Yesterday's temp. 8-2 (46-36). LON... Cloudy. Temp. 9-3 (48-37). Tomorrow ... Yesterday's temp. 8-4 (46-39). CHANNEL: ...erate. ROME: Clear, Temp. 12-5 (53-41). ...W YORK: Sunny. Temp. 9-0 (48-32). Yester... temp. 9-5 (48-42). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
Belgium	12 B.Fr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Eire	11 P.	Nigeria	45 K.
Finland	3 F.M.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
France	2 F.	Portugal	10 E.C.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Greece	15 Drs.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 4.50	Turkey	T.27
Iran	20 Rials	U.S Military (Eur.)	50.75
Italy	250 Lire	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.
Israel	I.S 2.40		

Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell

3 Top Nixon Aides Sentenced To 2½-8 Years for Cover-Up



Associated Press.

R. Haldeman leaving court on Friday after receiving sentence of 2 1/2 to 8 years.

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT). —Three *former President* Richard Nixon's closest aides and associates—H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell—were given identical sentences of 30 months to 8 years today for their roles in the Watergate cover-up.

A fourth defendant, Robert Mardian, was sentenced to 10 months to 3 years in prison by Federal Judge John Sirica.

The four men were convicted Jan. 1 after a three-month trial. All were allowed to remain free pending sentencing.

Various Counts

Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell had been found guilty of various counts of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in the cover-up. Mardian was convicted on a single count of conspiracy.

All four said they would appeal. They were allowed to remain free on bond. Mitchell, 61, had served as Mr. Nixon's attorney general and campaign manager, Haldeman, 48, as White House chief of staff, and Ehrlichman, 49, as chief White House domestic adviser. Mardian, 50, was Mitchell's chief aide at both the Justice Department and with *the Nixon re-election campaign.*

Before sentence was pronounced, lawyers for Haldeman and Ehrlichman pleaded in behalf of *their clients.*

John Wilson told Judge Sirica: "Whatever Bob Haldeman did, he did not do for himself but for *the President of the United* States."

An Unusual Plea

Ira Lowe, a lawyer for Ehrlichman, made a more unusual plea, asking Judge Sirica to sentence the defendant to a nonprison term. Mr. Lowe urged that Ehrlichman be ordered to put his legal talents to work by aiding Indians in northern New Mexico.



Associated Press.

John Ehrlichman arriving in court Friday. His sentence was 30 months to eight years.

Ehrlichman is a specialist in land *law.*

None of the defendants made statements in their own behalf during the 45-minute hearing, most of which was taken up by Mr. Lowe's plea.

Leaving the courtroom, Ehrlichman told newsmen: "I'm not going to say anything, no statement at all."

The former White House domestic adviser had been sentenced last summer to 20 months to 5 years for conspiring to violate the rights of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist and *lying about it to a grand jury.*

Judge Sirica made Ehrlichman's sentence for his part in the Watergate cover-up run concurrently with the previous sentence: he thus must serve at least 30 months in prison before parole can be considered.

However, neither Ehrlichman nor the three other defendants convicted in the case will go to prison while the case is being appealed, possibly to the Supreme Court. The appeals process could take up to three years.

After the hearing, a lawyer *described the sentences as "far* more than Richard Nixon will ever suffer."

Mr. Nixon, who was forced to resign the presidency in August over the Watergate affair, was pardoned by President Ford and can never be prosecuted for Watergate offenses.

No Fines Imposed

Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell had faced maximum prison terms of 20 to 25 years and fines up to $37,000. Mardian faced a maximum term of five years and a $10,000 fine. Judge Sirica imposed no fines at today's sentencing.

Speaking separately to Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell, the judge declared: "It is the *intention of this court that the* defendant serve not less than 30 months and not more than 8 years."

An attorney for Mardian said only that he thought the sentences were "too heavy." His client left through a side door and avoided newsmen.

Haldeman had no comment after leaving the federal district court.

Four Reasons

Judge Sirica said he considered four primary reasons for imposing sentence, which he listed as protection of society, punishment of the wrongdoer, rehabilitation and deterrent effect on others, *in determining the sentence.* He said he had thoroughly reviewed the facts in the case.

Mitchell, Haldeman and Ehrlichman were each given 30-month to 5-year sentences for obstruction of justice and conspiracy and 10 months to 3 years for perjury.

Altogether seven of Mr. Nixon's aides and associates were indicted in April in connection with the cover-up. Besides the four men sentenced today, a fifth defendant, Nixon re-election committee lawyer Kenneth Parkinson, was acquitted by the jury.

Of the two other defendants, the trial of Haldeman aide Gordon Strachan was separated *from* that of the others because of a question as to whether he had been given immunity from prosecution *for helping the special* prosecutor's office. No hearing on the issue has been set and no trial will take place until the *question is decided.*

Nixon attorney Charles Colson

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Reject Police Role by Military

25 Spanish Officers Sign Protest

MADRID, Feb. 21 (AP).—In ... first known display of dis... since the Spanish Civil ...r, 25 Spanish Army officers ... Barcelona have signed a ...laration saying that the army ...above politics but should not ...used as a police force against ... public.

"The army is not a public ... order force but the service of the people," the declaration said.

Spain's 220,000-man army has been a pillar of support for the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco since he won the Civil War and took power in 1939.

Spanish Army and government officials have insisted repeatedly that no dissident officers' movement such as the one which toppled the Lisbon government *in April is possible in Spain.* Most foreign military and diplomatic sources in Spain also hold this view.

The declaration was delivered to Lt. Gen. Salvador Banuls, head of the Barcelona Military Region, but has not been made public, army sources said. A copy also was reportedly delivered to the Army Minister, Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma, but it was not known if it had reached Gen. Franco.

Inadequate Training

The statement also called the present military training inadequate. Signers included a lieutenant colonel in the para-*military Civil Guard, which comes* under army jurisdiction.

Although considered liberal by usual army standards, the declaration was opposed by younger officers for not being liberal enough, sources said.

The younger officers sought a condemnation of the army for disciplining two officers earlier this week when they defended an army captain who refused to give authorities the names of rebellious subway workers. The army, under law, has the power to conscript workers in case of a national emergency such as a subway strike.

The two officers, Maj. Julio Busquets, 42, and Capt. Jose Julevez, 27, were transferred to a military barracks 100 miles from Barcelona in what authorities called routine disciplinary action.

But a clandestine letter believed to have been written by dissident army officers circulated in Barcelona today saying that the case of the two might disrupt "the famous unity of Spanish military men" and could "influence the process of the succession of Franco."

The underground letter was believed to have been written by dissident officers since it contained precise details of the earlier meeting of the 25 signers of the declaration.

Conservative officers finally agreed to the declaration, the underground letter said, but used *the meeting as a pretext to* inform on Maj. Busquets and Capt. Julevez when they sought to insert a defense of their fellow *officer in the text.*

The signed declaration supported the effort of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to open up the *country politically but indicated* that military officers should not take part. "The army has no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Herald Tribune Again to Publish N.Y. Closing Stocks as U.S. Time Changes

On Sunday, clocks across most of the United States will be set ahead an hour. The change from standard time to daylight saving time will be in effect for eight months. Then, unless Congress intervenes, the regular pattern of standard time six months and daylight time six months a year will be resumed in October.

With daylight saving in effect, the International Herald Tribune will provide again the closing quotations of stocks in New York.

Threat Seen to Delay Election

Lisbon Military Said to Plan Veto Powers After Election

By Stephens Broening

LISBON, Feb. 21 (AP).—The ...rtuguese armed forces have ...spared a plan for retaining ...ad veto powers over an elected ...ilian government, sources said ...day.

They said the plan was adopted ...a closed session of the Armed ...rces Assembly this week and ...s being presented to the politi... parties represented in the ...visional government for agree...nt.

Sources who have read the ...en-point plan said it includes ...threat to delay the start of ...mpaigning for elections for a ...nstitutional assembly scheduled ...April 12—Portugal's first elec...ns in 50 years.

Military Majority

The proposal coincided with in...ased military representation in ...e government. With the ap...intment yesterday of two naval ...icers as ministers of defense ...d information, the military ...rned a majority in the provi...nal government for the first ...ne since the armed forces ...ged a bloodless coup on ...ril 25.

Nine of the 17 cabinet minis...s are from the military.

Parties in the government are ...e Socialists, Popular Democrats ...d Communists.

The plan breaks the promise ...the armed forces to return ...their barracks after elections. ...It justifies the army's retention ...a political role by citing the ...ed to "guarantee" the full exe...tion of the original program ...the military.

"I suppose it was just too ...mantic to believe that they ...uld walk away and leave us ... control," a civilian politician ...marked.

In a separate development, the ...vernment announced yesterday ... program of economic reforms ...signed to lift living standards ... Portugal, Western Europe's most backward nation, where 200 families control 75 per cent of the wealth.

[The major political parties today supported the call for austerity and hard work laid out in the government's three-year emergency plan, UPI reported.]

The seven points of the military plan, the sources said, were:

- The right to select or veto the ministers of defense and economy.
- The right to approve candidates for the presidency.
- Attribution of legislative powers for the Council of State that the armed forces control, making it an upper house of parliament.
- The Armed Forces Movement will remain indefinitely as the guarantor that its program is "faithfully" executed.
- The economic and social program published by the government yesterday cannot be changed *to make it more conservative.*
- The electoral campaign can start as scheduled March 3 only if there is prior agreement upon the plan among the military and the parties.
- The constitution the new assembly will write must be based on the military program.

...rmed Robbery Rises ...y 25% in France

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The ...umber of armed robberies in ...rance rose by 25 per cent last ...ear, but pickpockets stole more ...oney than bank robbers, In...erior Minister Michel Poniatowski said today.

Giving a breakdown for crime ...gures in France, he said that ...here were 6,920 armed robberies ...n 1974, compared with 4,450 the ...ear before. Pickpockets got away ...ith 7.4 million francs ($176,000) ...nd bank robbers with $128,000 ...e said.

Defends Fund Request

Ford Backs Military Level, Rejects Dependence by U.S.

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP). —President Ford cautioned Congress tonight against cutting the Pentagon's newly proposed $92.8-billion spending plan, describing it as "a basic minimum to assure the security of this nation in an insecure world."

As a result of congressional budget cuts in recent years and rising inflation, Mr. Ford said, his new military budget for fiscal 1976, beginning July 1, when measured in terms of real purchasing power, is about 20 per cent below pre-Vietnam-war levels.

The President said it was "imperative" for the United States to *maintain its end of the* world-wide military balance of power, despite the high cost, and added that "those who tell us *that we must substantially cut* the cost of defense must also acknowledge the risk involved."

Speaking before about 2,500 members of the Reserve Officers' Association here, Mr. Ford said, "Both peace and détente are dependent on a strong defense. Therefore, I am determined to maintain our military strength."

Pentagon's Case

*In his speech, Mr. Ford re*iterated a number of points the Pentagon is making to buttress its case.

The President noted that, for the first time in 35 years, the Navy next year will have less than 500 ships. The Army, he *said, has been reduced by half* since the Vietnam war peak. And, as a percentage of total government spending—including *state and local as well as federal* expenditures—defense outlays amount to 17 per cent of the total, the lowest since 1950, he *said.*

The Navy cutbacks, however, were planned in order to help

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



William Colby

Fears Operations Jeopardized

Colby Warns Nation on Harm In 'Exaggerations' About CIA

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT). —William Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, warned Congress yesterday that "exaggerated" charges of improper conduct by the agency had "placed American intelligence in danger."

In rare public *testimony* on Capitol Hill, Mr. Colby declared that "misrepresentations" by critics of the CIA in the media and elsewhere had jeopardized relations with intelligence agencies in other nations, was a threat to American spies abroad and lowered morale in the CIA.

"The almost hysterical excitement that surrounds any news story mentioning the CIA, or referring even to a perfectly legitimate activity of the CIA, has raised the question whether secret intelligence operations can be conducted by the United States," Mr. Colby said.

At the same time, however, Mr. Colby confirmed in testimony be*fore the House Defense Ap*propriations subcommittee that the names of four members or former members of Congress, including "at least a *couple" of* unnamed opponents of the Vietnam war, had entered CIA files. He said that, with the exception of a file on a deceased congressman, the files were either inactive or destroyed in 1974.

Friendly Forum

Colby's appearance before the subcommittee appeared designed, both by the agency and most members of the panel, to afford the director a friendly forum to reply to charges against the agency.

The subcommittee has House jurisdiction over the CIA's secret annual budget. Normally, intelligence directors testify only behind closed doors and rarely do *they even make public the texts* of their prepared remarks.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Colby read a 20-page statement and *answered questions for nearly* three hours in front of TV cameras and newsmen and some sightseers in the hearing room.

Mr. Colby said that he welcomed an examination of the purposes and conduct of the U.S. intelligence community by the select committees established in both the Senate and House and by a White House commission. But he declared that "a number of responsible Americans are concerned that a degree of hysteria can develop that will result in serious damage to our country's essential intelligence work by throwing the baby out with the bath water."

Mr. Colby specifically challenged, as either "false" or as "misrepresentations" several al...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

OAU Condemns Nomination Of State Department Aide

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 21 (UPI). —In an unprecedented move, the 43-nation Organization of African Unity condemned the nomination of career diplomat Nathaniel Davis to be U.S. under secretary of state for African affairs.

The organization "noted with concern" Mr. Davis's nomination, because of his alleged involvement with the September, 1973, overthrow of President Salvadore Allende of Chile while serving as U.S. ambasssador to that country.

Mr. Davis was nominated to replace Donald Easum at the State Department after Mr. Easum was dismissed in January, apparently for being too outspoken on U.S. policy in southern Africa.

The nomination drew fire not only from the Africans but also from members of Congress. However, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger defended the appointment by saying: "We selected wisely in nominating Ambassador Davis for the Africa post."

Political Destabilization

The OAU statement said: "The Council of Ministers feels duty bound to point out that, with Mr. Davis's well known background, especially his involvement with the U.S. policy of 'political destabilization' in Latin America, African governments are bound to quesion what this appointment may portend as far as U.S. policy is concerned in Africa."

It added that the declaration should "not be construed as attempting to interfere in th internal affairs" of the United States. But diplomatic observers said that the OAU had never before issued such a document.

The statement added that the *OAU was dedicated to removing* colonialism in Africa and, "therefore, will most vehemently condemn and resist any move by any *country to import into Africa the* odious practice of political destabilization."

Comecon Growth Led by Romania

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (Reuters).— Comecon, the Eastern European trade grouping, published figures today which showed that Romania led the nine-nation grouping in economic growth with a 55.3-per-cent increase in national income during the last four years.

According to Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Poland—which in the last few years has injected large amounts of capital into the economy to boost living standards—was second with a 45-per-cent rise for 1970-74.

The Soviet Union, which led Mongolia, East Germany and Czechoslovakia for the 1970-74 period, had the slowest rise, of 5 per cent, last year.

Funds to Cleanse the Mighty Rhine Dry Up

By Craig R. Whitney

River a Casualty of the Recession

BONN, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Ambitious plans to clean up Europe's most important river, the 825-mile Rhine, appear on the way to becoming a casualty of the economic recession.

Although billions of dollars have been spent in recent years for purification plants on the Rhine and its tributaries in Switzerland, West Germany, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, experts say they have managed only to keep pollution from getting worse than it was in the late 1960s.

"It is clear," said Gerhart Rudolf Baum, a West German official involved, "that the economic situation requires at least that further projects be stretched out longer, if not abandoned. It's not possible now to do as much as we might have done two years ago."

Jaap de Hoop Scheffer, a high Foreign Ministry official of the Netherlands, which lies at the mouth of the waterway, put it differently: "Instead of making progress," he said in a telephone *interview, "we have the feeling* we're standing still or going backward."

'Father Rhine'

Most of the mighty Rhine's course is in western Germany, where it has had enormous commercial, cultural and historic importance since pre-Roman days. But "Father Rhine," which yielded salmon as recently as the turn of the century, is now a smelly, turgid brew that only tough species like eels can live in.

A five-nation conference of European *environment ministers* that was to have been held in Paris in mid-February to discuss plans to clean up two of *the biggest pollution problems*—salt from potash mines in France and chemicals from West German industry—had to be put off until the fall.

The reason, officials say, was disputes about how fast the work should be done, how much *it would cost and who would* pay for it. The Dutch in particular were pressing for high standards and wanted to set relatively close deadlines. The Germans, Mr. Baum says, argued that what the Dutch wanted was too costly now

"The conference was supposed to have taken place last year," Mr. de Hoop Scheffer said, "and the river is getting more polluted every year." A West German official, Hans Mobs, said that the postponement of the meeting did not mean that existing long-range projects would be abandoned.

How Fast, How Much

There is general agreement, *according to the Germans, on* the principle of cleaning the Rhine of chemical, salt and thermal pollution. The problem *is how fast and for how much.* "You can obviously turn the screws on pollution faster in a *booming economy than you can* now," Mr. Mobs said.

The Rhine carries about 673 large river boats a day at its lower end; the largest harbor in the world is at Rotterdam, the mouth of the great river. But every day, the Rhine also carries about 30,000 tons of salt and three tons of arsenic. When the water gets low and sluggish in summer, the concentration can become dangerous.

Swimming is normally forbidden. The water is transparent only for about six inches, and *periodically—as in June of 1969* —a pollution "accident" results in the death of millions of the hardy fish that survive "nor*mal" conditions.* Yet many cities draw their drinking water from the river.

More than $4 billion of West German public and private money has been spent since 1970 on water-purification plants, 70 per cent of it to keep the Rhine *and its tributaries from getting* dirtier.

Greek Emigrés in the U.S. Lament Turkish Presence on Cyprus . . .

By Richard Phalon

BERGENFIELD, N. J., Feb. 21 (NYT).—Among the personal effects that Christos Loizides, a 73-year-old shoemaker from the village of Yialousa, on Cyprus, has on a shelf in his shop here are three flat, well-worn black leather boxes.

They contain the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Hearts awarded to Mr. Loizides's son Peter, a first sergeant, who was killed in France during World War II at the age of 24.

Showing the medals to a visitor the other day, Mr. Loizides said: "We have done something for our country. I wish our country could do something for Cyprus."

It is a sentiment he shares with the 4,500 Greek Cypriots who have emigrated from the village of Yialousa in the last 25 years. Their hope is that the United States—perhaps through the recently imposed arms embargo—can somehow help bring an end to the Turkish occupation that has turned Yialousa into a virtual ghost town.

Almost half of the thousand or more Yialousans who live in the United States found new homes here in Bergenfield and other New Jersey towns.

One of the First

Mr. Loizides, his hands calloused from a lifetime at a trade that enabled him and his wife to raise six children, was one of the first Yialousans to settle in Bergenfield.

He did so in 1942, when he sold a shop in New York City that he had run for a dozen years and bought a shoe-repair and hat-cleaning business from a fellow Yialousan.

Mr. Loizides was one of the first settlers in a Cypriot community that now consists of about 10 families. Anthoula Kyreakou, who lives a few doors from him, is the daughter of the man from whom Mr. Loizides bought his shop.

Like Mr. Loizides, who left nearly 50 years ago, and almost everyone else who emigrated from Yialousa, Mrs. Kyreakou still has strong emotional and cultural ties to the village. Her 80-year-old mother still lives in the village. So do three of Mr. Loizides's brothers and a sister. The ties to the village extend to second and third-generation émigrés.

Political Action

The Yialousans here—and Greeks generally—have converted their concern about Cyprus into political action. Zacariah Loizides, for example, a restaurant owner and one of Christos Loizides's brothers, wrote directly to President Ford and told him that he would no longer contribute to the Republican party until the administration did something about getting the Turks out of Cyprus.

Many others have been writing directly to their congressmen, which may be one of the reasons why the embargo on continued arms shipments to Turkey passed with so little trouble.

The mail on the question, said Joseph Sullivan, administrative assistant to Rep. Henry Helstoski, a New Jersey Democrat, was heavy. "We got it from all of the Greek organizations," he said.

"I told the congressman I didn't know we had so many Greeks in the district."

Ties Still Strong

The strong ties of the émigrés to Yialousa help to explain why so much effort goes into the fund-raising dances held at places like the Hellenic Youth Center in Elizabeth, N.J.

"We try to help anybody who is sick or who is out of work," said John Savvides, head of the Yialousa Society of New Jersey, wh notes that the émigrés, over the years, have sent enough money back to Yialousa to build "a nice hospital of 15 or 20 rooms, a high school and the grammar school."

These days the money is going for straightforward relief. "I myself sent in a thousand dollars," Mr. Savvides said. "If you can collect $50 here and $75 there, with a little help, it really mounts up."

For Mr. Savvides, the move from Yialousa to the New Jersey suburbs began in 1952. He was 19 at the time and joined his brother James, who had arrived the year before at the age of 15. "We all helped to bring one another over," he said.

Aid From an Uncle

Some of the help came from an uncle, Michael Andreas, a retired restaurant owner who lives in East Orange. Between 1950 and 1960, Mr. Savvides said the uncle "brought over at least 50 people" from Yialousa.

Yialousans, mainly shopkeepers in the first generation, tend to go on to college and into the professions or civil service in the second generation. One of Mr. Loizides's surviving sons, for example, is a policeman here who tries to cram as much school as he can into his days off.

Another son teaches art and the third, recently graduated from the University of Arizona, has a scholarship to do advanced work in languages.

That kind of accomplishment is all part of the dream that has seen Yialousa's population dwindle from about 6,500 to around 2,000 in the last 25 years.



United Press International

John Mitchell (left) arriving at court Friday. Sentence: 30 months to eight years.

3 Top Nixon Aides Sentenced To 2½-8 Years for Cover-Up

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had charges against him dismissed after he pleaded guilty in the Ellsberg break-in.

Neal Returns

James Neal, who had been chief prosecutor at the trial, returned from Nashville for the sentencing. He left the special prosecutor's office when the jury returned its verdict on Jan. 1.

Special Prosecutor Henry Ruth and two principal members of the prosecution team, Richard Ben-Veniste and Jill Volner, also were present.

As they stood before the judge for more than 30 minutes, some of the defendants had their hands clasped in front of them and Mitchell at times stared at the ceiling. The former attorney general appeared pale when he returned to his seat after hearing the sentence pronounced.

All four men had written letters to the judge, at the request of the probation office. The letters made any statement by them unnecessary.

Mardian's wife, Dorothy, was the only defendant's wife in the packed courtroom. But Ehrlichman's second oldest child, Jan, was in a front-row seat.

About 80 persons waited outside the courtroom all night in hopes of getting in to observe the proceedings but only 26 were actually admitted.



Robert Mardian . . . 10 months to three years.

Mitchell Thinks It Could Have Been Worse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (IHT).—John Mitchell, one of four defendants sentenced today in the Watergate cover-up, thought he got off light with the 30-month to 8-year term imposed by Judge John Sirica.

After Judge Sirica imposed sentence, the former attorney general and Nixon campaign manager told newsmen: "It could have been a hell of a lot worse. He could have sentenced me to spend the rest of my life with Martha Mitchell."

The Mitchells are separated.

...While America's Image In Ankara Loses Its Luster

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Ali Osman Kucukmolla, a foreman in a sugar plant, fought with Turkish troops in Korea and won an American medal for valor. This week, according to press reports, he mailed the medal back to Washington to protest the termination of American military aid to Turkey.

How Turks have reacted to this decision tells something about the American image in this part of the world. It also tells something about Turkey itself, a vast nation spread across two continents, fragmented by geography and history, fiercely proud but deeply insecure.

After World War I, Mustapha Kemal reconstructed a new Turkey out of the rubble of the Ottoman Empire and moved the capital from Constantinople to Ankara, then the village of Angora in the heart of the steppes of Anatolia. It was from there that the national hero, renamed Kamal Ataturk, tried to transform Turkey from a medieval Oriental country to a modern, Western land.

Deep Amity

Part of that campaign involved a deepening friendship with Western countries, particularly the United States. Cahit Seflek, a clothing salesman, recalled "Twenty years ago, Eisenhower came to Turkey. We treated him as if he were our own President. At that time, the love was very great between America and Turkey."

The romance has cooled a bit since then. In July, Ankara ignored American protests and resumed cultivation of opium poppies. A few weeks later, after Archbishop Makarios was deposed as President of Cyprus in a coup d'état organized in Athens, the Turks ignored Washington again and invaded the island.

Still, many Turks were surprised and dismayed at the aid cutoff. "We are very proud, you can't imagine," explained a Turkish journalist. One element of that pride is loyalty. Congress accused the Turks of illegally using American-made arms to invade Cyprus. The Turks think the Americans should understand that since they felt an obligation to protect Turkish Cypriots any action was justified.

More Pride

Another source of Turkish pride is an enormous armed force, the largest in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after the United States and West Germany. Most Turks did not think that Washington would ever jeopardize its alliance with that force and time and again in Ankara one hears some version of the comment, "Don't the Americans realize how important we are?"

The Turkish military still does not believe that the aid cutoff will last, that they are anything but indispensable. When a well-informed Turkish journalist told a military chief recently that Congress was serious, the commander replied: "Don't be a child."

Moreover, Turkey's role in NATO was a symbol of its Western identity, of its acceptance and worth. Now, many Turks feel rejected by Congress and, like Mr. Kucukmola, the sugar worker, many want to send back their medals.

"We were the most loyal ally, the most loyal member of NATO," protested Sen. Kamuran Inan, a respected conservative. "We have been wounded in our sense of self-esteem."

That wound is aggravated by the suspicion that Moslem Turkey really was never accepted as an equal by the Western allies, that they always preferred Ankara's ancient—and Christian—enemy, Greece.

"It's like the Crusades, in a way," said Abdul Altug, a barber. "The Americans prefer Greece, because of religion." Then he added: "I don't want any aid from anyone, I don't want to owe anyone. Living in someone else's shadow is not good."

UN Chief Asks For Revival of Cyprus Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Secretary-general Kurt Waldheim, citing "the great seriousness of the risks to peace" posed by the Cyprus crisis, called today for resumed negotiations between the island's two communities.

He told the Security Council that the suspension of direct talks between leaders of the Turkish and Greek communities had created a vacuum which "can all too easily be filled by new violence."

In the course of a report to the council on his meetings in Ankara and Athens on Wednesday Mr. Waldheim said he recognized the need for "a new and fresh approach to the negotiating process."

He still believed, he said, that talks between Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, in the presence of the secretary-general's representative, could provide a basis for progress.

He had discussed in Ankara and Athens some new possibilities that might bring about a resumption of negotiations, he said, without offering further details.

"There are very great differences between the parties on matters of substance, which are reflected in disagreements over procedure," Mr. Waldheim said.

"It is obvious that flexibility and a willingness to make concessions, and to avoid unilateral actions, are of the utmost importance if any progress is to be made.

"I have done my best in recent talks to urge the necessity of such an attitude on all sides and suggest ways in which a better atmosphere for serious negotiation might be created."

The council was meeting for the second day on the Cyprus crisis. The Cyprus government requested UN intervention after the Turkish Cypriots' proclamation on Feb. 13 of a separate state.

Mr. Waldheim said the best way to attain the end sought was for the parties to make renewed and sincere efforts for the full and speedy implementation of the General Assembly's resolution of Nov. 5.

The resolution called on all states to "respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the republic of Cyprus and refrain from all acts and interventions against it. It also urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the republic and an end to foreign interference in Cyprus's affairs."

2 W. German Youths Admit Abducting Girl

MUENSTER, West Germany, Feb. 21 (AP).—Two 19-year-old youths surrendered today and confessed to having kidnapped a 14-year-old schoolgirl for whom a 100,000-mark ($43,000) ransom had been paid, police said.

The girl, Nicola Schulz, was freed last night, after the ransom money was handed over to two young men. She had been seized on a street near her parents' home Tuesday.

BRITISH IN EUROPE

Nationals of other EEC countries can vote when abroad: YOU CAN'T —yet But here is an opportunity to obtain this right. The 100 000 British citizens living in Europe are asked to sign a petition to H.M. The Queen requesting the right to vote in the forthcoming referendum on the Common Market.

If you wish to support this petition, write to the European Movement, 4 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e, or call in at your local British Chamber of Commerce.

School Board In U.S. Seeks Aid by Arabs

NEWPORT, Ky., Feb. 21 (AP).—The Newport Board of Education is seeking a little foreign aid from Saudi Arabia.

The board voted yesterday to make contact with representatives of King Faisal to obtain funds for a new high school.

The idea was offered by board member Robert Allen, who said he heard Arab nations were looking for ways to improve their image in the United States.

Positive Role Reportedly Vowed

U.S. Pledge to Saudis on Oil Talks

By Juan de Onis

RIYADH, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has promised that the United States will play a positive role in support of a conference between oil producers and consumers on the price of oil and other raw materials, according to highly placed sources here.

In return, the sources said, Saudi Arabia has assured the United States that it will oppose any attempt by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to lift the freeze on oil prices for this year and will work within the oil cartel for a modest reduction.

The oil issue was reportedly the subject of tough discussions between Mr. Kissinger and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Minister of Petroleum Affairs, during the secretary's visit here last Friday on a tour of the Middle East.

According to the sources, the Saudi minister, sharply criticizing the proposal by President Ford to impose an additional fee of up to $3 a barrel on imported oil, threatened an export tax of an equal amount if such a levy were adopted by the United States, where it is encountering congressional opposition, or by other consuming countries.

Sheikh Yamani reportedly said that unilateral consumer action to promote high-cost domestic energy production, as foreseen in the U.S. energy policy, would not free the industrial countries from dependence on OPEC oil for many years.

Until then, the Saudi official argued, what is necessary is a long-range agreement between producers and consumers on an international program to develop necessary supplies.

Sheikh Yamani, who returned from a visit to India last week, insisted that oil was just a basic raw material in world trade and called for the inclusion of oil-importing countries representing the developing nations in the forthcoming energy conference.

Saudi sources said that the result of the talks was that Mr. Kissinger agreed to a preparatory meeting for the energy conference during the first half of April, with the United States playing a "positive role" in the negotiations on a world price for oil.

The United States reportedly agreed to the inclusion of India, Brazil and Zaire in the conference, which could place trade in raw materials other than oil on the agenda.

The oil-exporting countries participating would be Saudi Arabia, Iran, Algeria and Venezuela. The importers would be the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community, with France acting as host for the preparatory meeting, in Paris.

Before the Kissinger visit here, U.S. participation had been made conditional on the degree of unity reached by consumer countries on a negotiating position.

Mr. Kissinger left Charles Robinson, under secretary of state for economic affairs, to coordinate preparations for the energy conference.

The oil ministers of the 13-nation OPEC will meet in Vienna Tuesday to prepare for a conference of chiefs of state of the oil-exporting countries in Algeria on March 4, when the group's position for the preparatory Paris meeting will be adopted.

The oil countries agreed in December to freeze prices for the first nine months of this year. Kuwait has asked the freeze be reconsidered in view of the depreciation of the dollar as a result of inflation.

Official sources here said that the Saudi position was firmly against any increase for the rest of this year, which amounts to a virtual veto.

Saudi Arabia, which exports 8 million barrels of crude a day, controls about 30 per cent of OPEC exports. Its influence on market prices has grown as demand has slackened in industrial countries.

UN Rights Panel Says Israel Breaks Law, Religious Norms

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The UN Commission on Human Rights adopted today two resolutions accusing Israel of violating the "basic norms of international law" and of "desecration of Moslem and Christian shrines" in the Arab territories it occupies.

The United States was the only member of the 32-nation commission to vote against both resolutions, which were carried by votes of 23 to 1, with 9 abstentions, and 21 to 6, with 5 abstentions.

France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain joined the United States in voting against the resolution of desecration of religious shrines and "disrespect of religious leaders and violations of rights of worship."

This resolution called on Israel to "release immediately" the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop who was sentenced in December by an Israeli court to 12 years in prison on charges of smuggling arms to Arab guerrillas.

Capucci Imprisonment Cited

The arrest and sentencing of Archbishop Capucci, archbishop of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Jerusalem, was cited in the resolution as an example of Israeli practices involving "arbitrary imprisonment and inhumane treatment which did not even spare religious personalities."

The adoption of the two resolutions ended two days of discussion on the "question of the violation of human rights in the territories occupied as a result of hostilities in the Middle East."

Israel was assailed by Arab and Soviet bloc countries, plus Iran, India, Pakistan and Turkey. Not being a member of the UN commission, Israel was able to reply to the attacks but could not participate in the voting.

Rejecting "fantastic allegations and accusations so steadily voiced against Israel," Eytan Ronn, the Israeli observer, said that "in fact the situation in the administered territories is better than any sensible man of goodwill could reasonably expect or even hope for in the face of permanent incitement to hatred, hostility violence and terror surging from Arab capitals."

Israelis Had Choice

Mr. Ronn told the commission it had a choice between passing "immoderate, unjust resolutions" that would remain a dead letter or "impartial, legal, sensible, realistic and acceptable resolutions designed for the protection of human rights and not the chalking up of empty propaganda victories."

"The cause of human rights has everything to lose if this commission chooses the first way," the Israeli representative said, "and everything to gain if the second way is followed."

The Israeli statement was denounced by Valerian Zorin of the Soviet Union as a "calculated" effort to make Israel appear to be as "innocent as an infant." Israeli violations of human rights were a cause of "dangerous international tensions that threaten peace and security," the Soviet delegate asserted.

U.S. Envoy to Austria

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI).—President Ford said today he is nominating Wiley Buchanan jr. as ambassador to Austria, replacing John Humes, who resigned. Mr. Buchanan, 61, served as U.S. chief of protocol under President Eisenhower whom he earlier served as ambassador to Luxembourg.

Russians Reportedly Agreed To Replenish Cairo's Arsenal

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Union will supply Egypt with enough arms by June to make up for most of the losses the Egyptian forces suffered in the 1973 war with Israel, according to East European and Lebanese sources here.

The quality of some of the weapons, however, is below the standard requested by President Anwar Sadat and the Egyptian Army Command and not up to par with that achieved in the armament industry since the 1973 war, the sources said.

Egypt's refusal to accept Soviet military technicians with the requested sophisticated weapons was a main reason for Moscow's reluctance to supply them, the sources reported.

A six-month program of Soviet military supplies to Egypt was worked out by Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, the Egyptian commander in chief, when he visited Moscow in December with Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, the sources said.

Old Contracts Cited

Under the program, first delivery of weapons began in January and will be completed by June, the sources added.

The program was based on old arms contracts between Egypt and the Soviet Union that were concluded before the 1973 war and the Soviet leadership agreed to Gen. Gamasy's request for changing the specification of some of the weapons, the sources said.

According to the sources, the Russians agreed to provide Egypt with 50 MiG-23 fighter planes. This is the same number of MiG-23s the Russians have sent to Syria since the 1973 war, the sources said.

Soviet leaders, however, refused to meet Gen. Gamasy's demand for 120 MiG-23s, which was the number of fighter aircraft Egypt lost in 1973, the press quarters said.

They added that President Sadat subsequently decided to buy 50 Mirage F-1s from France. He reached agreement on the aircraft when he visited Paris last month.

Under the six-month program, Egypt will receive an undisclosed number of ground-to-ground missiles, more SAM surface-to-surface missiles and 500 tanks, the sources said.

The sources said Egypt had exaggerated Moscow's alleged reluctance to rearm Egypt. They also conceded that the Soviet Union remained unwilling to meet demands for more advanced weapons.

The sources said the Russians would not consider providing Egypt with the more advanced MiG-25, designated the Foxbat by NATO. The matter is to be discussed when Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev visits Cairo. No date has been set.

The Egyptians were said to have told the Russians that they needed the MiG-25s to balance future deliveries to Israel of the U.S.-made F-14 and F-15. The Russians replied that, if the MiG-25 were to be supplied, it would be only with Soviet military technicians. The Egyptians refused, the sources said.

New Kissinger Effort Seen Causing Cracks in Arab Unity

BEIRUT, Feb. 21 (NYT).—The new Middle East initiative of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has created cracks in the Arab solidarity formed after the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973, in the view of Arab diplomats and the Lebanese press.

Several newspapers here reported that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had canceled a visit to Jordan because King Hussein had failed to persuade President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to join the planned consultation there on a joint plan with which to face Mr. Kissinger when he returned to the area next month, several newspapers here reported.

They said Mr. Sadat had been scheduled to arrive in Amman today and was to have gone from there to Iraq. Both visits have been postponed indefinitely, the newspapers said.

Arab diplomatic sources said that Syria was strongly opposed to an agreement between Egypt and Israel for an Israeli pullback in the Sinai if such an accord were not accompanied by Israeli troop withdrawal arrangements in the Golan Heights.

Talks Rejected

The sources reported that Yassir Arafat, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had rejected a number of invitations from Mr. Sadat to visit Cairo for talks. The PLO has joined Syria in expressing concern over the possibility of an independent accord by Egypt and Israel in the Sinai, the Arab diplomats said.

A Lebanese daily, Ash Sharq noted for its close links with the regime in Damascus, said today that the Syrian leaders informed Mr. Kissinger in Damascus last week that the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights would not be extended after its expiration at the end of May.

Syrian radio reported today that the leadership of as-Saiqa, a Syrian-based guerrilla organization, had met in the Syrian capital and issued a declaration rejecting "partial solutions" in the Middle East.

A well-informed French-language daily, L'Orient-Le Jour, said Syria and the PLO might abandon Egypt and move over to the "rejection front," the Arab extremists who reject peace talks with Israel.

The paper quoted Ahmed Jibril, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, as expressing the hope that Mr. Arafat would soon allow the guerrillas to resume suicide missions against Israel.

Officers Sign Spain Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

concrete political objectives," it said.

The clandestine letter said that younger officers "were disgusted with the attitude of the captain general," Gen. Banuls, "for disciplining Maj. Busquets and Capt. Julevez.

Maj. Busquets faced army discipline a few years ago after writing a book entitled "The Career Military Man in Spain." A sociology professor at Barcelona University, he criticized the army for allowing distribution of a rightist magazine in the ranks.

Police Guard Campuses

MADRID, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Hundreds of riot police today guarded the two Madrid campuses and points in the city to prevent a renewal of student unrest which resulted in 90 arrests yesterday.

Most students in Madrid, Barcelona and some other cities continued to stay away from their universities. They demand academic reform and the reopening of Valladolid University, which has been closed down by the government until October because of campus unrest.

U.K. Said to Give Egypt License to Build Hawk Jets

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Britain has agreed in principle to allow Egypt to build the Hawker Siddeley Hawk jet fighter under license in a deal worth an estimated £100 million ($240 million), the Guardian reported today.

The newspaper's diplomatic correspondent, Patrick Keatley, said the deal was set up by British financier Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of the Rolls Royce Co., which was saved from bankruptcy by the government in 1971.

The paper said Sir Kenneth who saw President Anwar Sadat a few days ago, has now gone to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the two Arab states bankrolling the Egyptian operation.

The deal has crucial diplomatic and strategic implications. Mr. Keatley reported. For it means that Mr. Sadat will no longer be totally dependent on Moscow for military planes. There was no confirmation of the deal by the government or Rolls Royce officials.

The Hawk has gone into service with the British Air Force. It can be adapted to various combat roles, including close ground support. Mr. Keatley said about 300 British technicians will go to a site south of Cairo and will remain there for about three years.

Genscher Visits Rome

ROME, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who arrived here yesterday, conferred with Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor.

Colby Warns Of Danger in Assailing CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

regations about CIA activities, including the following:

- He said he could find no evidence to support an account published by The New York Times (IHT, Dec. 30), quoting an unnamed former CIA agent's description of clandestine surveillance of dissident American citizens in the New York area. Mr. Colby said the reporter who wrote the article may have been "the victim of what we in the intelligence trade call a 'fabricator.'"
- He denied the speculation by Charles Colson, the former counsel to President Nixon, that the CIA had prior knowledge of the 1972 Watergate burglary. Mr. Colby said that Mr. Colson, recently released from a prison sentence that resulted from the Watergate scandals, had a "lack of credibility [that] should cause the charge to fall of its own weight" and that it was not supported by any Watergate investigations either.
- He said published accounts of police departments in the United States providing false credentials for CIA agents or otherwise assisting in domestic CIA operations had "warped" the agency's "friendly liaison relationships" with police forces.
- Mr. Colby said that a charge that the agency was planning to spy on allied nations in contracting for studies of overseas transportation developments stemmed from "a dangerous misunderstanding of the true nature of modern intelligence."

He said that seven of eight firms invited recently to bid on a covert—but, Mr. Colby said, proper—CIA contract had refused, apparently out of concern their businesses might be embarrassed by subsequent disclosures.

Conversely, however, Mr. Colby said that applications for employment with the CIA had climbed substantially as an apparent consequence of public interest in the agency.

He stressed that he believed the intelligence community's ability to help maintain peace "can decline if our intelligence machinery is made ineffectual through irresponsible exposure or ill-founded exaggeration."

Ford Backs Military Level

(Continued from Page 1)

pay for a buildup of more modern ships in future years. He said in terms of federal spending, defense accounts for almost one-third of the total fiscal 1976 federal budget proposal.

Mr. Ford spoke on the eve of George Washington's birthday and the President used the occasion to draw heavily on some historical analogies, to emphasize his support for the defense budget.

Referring to the 1776 Declaration of Independence, Mr. Ford said, "I am not going to sign any declaration of dependence and inferiority."

He noted that the Congress that Gen. George Washington served as the Continental Army's commander in chief "lacked decisive leadership."

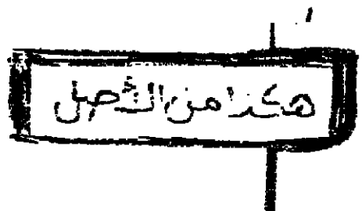
"Inflation was rampant," he said. "Funds to equip the army were extremely short. Washington's troops often went without pay. Supply problems were incredible and Britain ruled the seas."

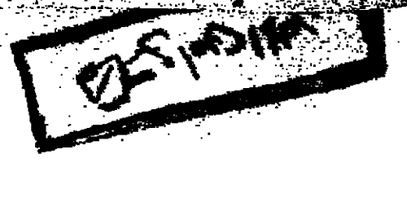
But Mr. Ford said Washington won the last battle, which is the important one, and that the nation today is "called upon to exhibit the same spirit."

The President was honored by the 95,000-member association tonight as the "Minuteman of the Year." He is the first President among 18 previous recipients to receive the award.

Vice Raids in London

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Police raided more than 30 places in London overnight in a crackdown on organized vice. A police spokesman said that at least six persons were detained for questioning. The raids concentrated on escort agencies that provide women for dates with wealthy clients.





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...Eagleton Assails ...ord, Kissinger ...On Foreign Policy

...WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP). ...Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., ...id yesterday that President ...ord and Secretary of State ...enry Kissinger are seeking "a ...turn to an era of clear ex...utive dominance in foreign af...irs."

...Sen. Eagleton's Senate speech ...as one of a series of critical ...sponses to the Ford administra...on's plea for improved partner...ip with Congress in the con...ct of foreign ploy.

...The problem, said Sen. Eagleton, ...s not partnership ... so much ...s it is ideas which keep us from ...common approach to the for...ign affairs of our nation." He ...aid there is "a fundamental dis...agreement over the general ap...roach we should adopt as a ...ation in conducting our relations ...ith the rest of the world."

...Sen. Eagleton was a leader in ...he drive to cut off U.S. military ...id to Turkey because Turkish ...orces used U.S. weapons in the ...nvasion of Cyprus. The Presi...ent and Mr. Kissinger protested ...he cutoff amendment as a se...ious impairment of U.S. diplo...atic flexibility.

...Sen. Eagleton said of Mr. Kis...inger, "I believe he sees the need ...r consultation and compromise. ...ut his rhetoric too often dwells ...n the limitation of Congress and ...s actions confuse the initiative ...ward cooperation he has com...endably begun."

..."Consensus cannot be achieved ...y the submission of Congress," ...en. Eagleton said, "rather, it ...ust be the product of open con...ultation and open debate."

...ealth Unit Predicts ...ig Rise in Longevity

...GENEVA, Feb. 21 (AP).—Pre...icting a "striking leap forward" ...n human longevity, the World ...ealth Organization said today ...at people born in the year 2000 ...an expect to live 75-80 years in ...he developed countries and 60-65 ...ears in the Third World.

...The organisation said that in ...he developing areas the average ...fe expectancy in the years 1935-...39 was only 32 years, com...arable to that "at the height ...f the Roman Empire." It said ...e expected increase would be ...ue largely to better standards ...f nutrition and sanitation.

...5 Die on English Roads

...LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).— ...ive persons were killed yesterday ...nd at least 14 injured in several ...ulti-vehicle accidents in the ...orth of England. The police ...laimed careless driving and ...peeding in dense, freezing fog ...or the pile-ups, one of which ...volved 80 vehicles.

...en. Allen Blocks Attempt

...enate Reformers Fail in Bid To Modify Rule on Filibuster

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (NYT). ...Senate reformers were foiled ...esterday by the parliamentary ...kill of Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., ...n their attempt to modify the ...enate's filibuster rule.

..."Jim Allen is a very good ...ractitioner of the rules, and he ...ound a mistake we had made," ...id Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., a chief sponsor of a proposal that would have allowed three-fifths of the Senators voting, rather than two-thirds, to close off a Senate debate and bring a matter to a vote.

Sen. Mondale and his allies appeared for a time yesterday to have victory in their grasp in the struggle to change the Senate rule that has stifled much liberal legislation over the years.

The reformers won a favorable ruling from Vice-President Rockefeller, sitting as presiding officer of the Senate.

Approval Obtained

They obtained the approval of the Senate, by a vote of 51 to 42, that a simple majority, not two-thirds, was all that was needed at the beginning of a new Congress to change Senate rules. It was the first time the Senate had so voted.

And they were set for a vote to adopt their proposal when Sen. Allen discovered a parliamentary flaw in their strategy.

When the Senate adjourned in the afternoon, Sen. Allen was on the floor, conducting a filibuster.

Asked what he and his supporters would do now, Sen. Mondale replied, "We've got to regroup, to put it mildly."

Reformers have tried at the beginning of every Congress but one to alter the present filibuster rule since it was adopted in 1959. Yesterday's attempt was the closest they had come to succeeding.

From the early days of the republic until 1917, there was no way to cut off a debate in the Senate. In 1917, the Senate voted to bring debates to an end if two-thirds of the Senators present and voting agreed to do so.

That rule applied until 1949, when the Senate voted to make it tougher to end a debate by requiring two-thirds of all senators to invoke closure.

In 1959, the Senate reverted to the 1917 rule.

In the last Congress, a tax-reform measure and a bill to create a consumer protection agency were killed by filibuster.

Sen. Allen argued yesterday that the rule was necessary to protect the rights of minorities. Sen. Mondale, on the other hand, said: "If we fail to revise this rule, on every fundamental issue we will be held hostage by a third of the Senate."

Sen. Mondale and Sen. James Pearson, R-Kan., introduced at the beginning of the session this year the proposal to change the majority needed to invoke closure to three-fifths of those present and voting.

Shortly after noon yesterday, Sen. Pearson offered a two-part motion. The first part called for the Senate to begin consideration of his resolution. The second part cited the constitutional declaration that the Senate has the right to set its own rules. He asked for an immediate vote.

Divide and Conquer

It was the division of the motion into two parts that proved its flaw.

As had been prearranged, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, made a point of order that debate could not be stopped because Senate rules required a two-thirds vote to end a debate.

Sen. Mansfield and his supporters argued that the rules of the Senate carried over from one Congress to the next. Sen. Mondale and his allies argued that new rules had to be set at the beginning of each Congress and that, under the Constitution, a simple majority was all that was needed to make the rules.

Mr. Rockefeller, to the surprise of many senators, announced that he agreed with Sen. Mondale. If Sen. Mansfield's point of order were defeated by a simple majority vote, he declared, there would be an immediate vote on the Pearson motion to call up the rules change.

Point of Order

Sen. Mansfield's point of order was rejected by the 51-to-42 vote —a majority, but less than two-thirds.

Sen. Allen leaped to his feet and asked Mr. Rockefeller if the two-part motion could be separated.

Mr. Rockefeller consulted with the parliamentarian and then announced that the motion was divisible and that, since the first part did not contain a constitutional question, it could be debated. Sen. Allen then began his filibuster.

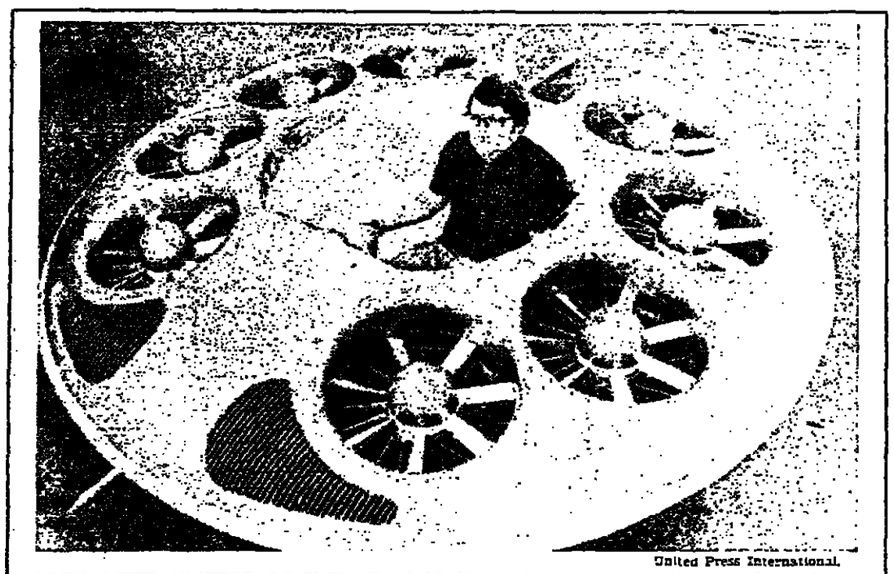
...ord Delays Veto ...f Bill to Block ...il-Tariff Hikes

...WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UPI). ...President Ford has put off ...ntil next week his veto of the ...ll suspending for 90 days tariff ...creases on imported oil, his ...ief spokesman said today.

...White House Press Secretary ...on Nessen said that Mr. Ford ...ould take no veto action this ...eek because he wants to plan ...rategy for his next moves in ...urring congressional action on ...s economic-energy recovery pro...am.

...Mr. Ford and congressional ...aders have both indicated that ...ere is room for compromise on ...roposals by the President and ...e Democratic majority. But ...r. Ford is holding off any con...iatory moves until after the ...te to override his forthcoming ...to.

...Under the President's direction, ...e import tariff on oil would ...se to $3 a barrel by April 1 in ...n effort to dampen demand for ...ported oil.



United Press International.

IDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT—Paul Moller, a former aeronautical and mechanical engineering professor at the University of California, sitting at the controls of his Discojet, a flying saucer he designed and constructed. The two-seat saucer is powered by eight 24-horsepower engines, will get 16.5 miles a gallon on regular gas with a cruising speed of 165 mph. Expected selling price $10,000.

More Men at Home Longer

Rise in Cases of Child Abuse In U.S. Linked to Recession

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (AP).—An increase in U.S. child-abuse cases can be directly attributed to the recession, according to a prominent Chicago pediatrician.

Dr. Rowine Brown, the medical director of Cook County Hospital here, said that there is a direct relationship between child beatings and unemployment.

Speaking this week before the American Academy of Forensic Medicine, Dr. Brown said, "We've always had battering husbands but recently the number has risen because more men are out of work and at home."

She said many men are anxious and frustrated over matters that normally would not bother them. As a result, they have a low tolerance for a crying or mischievous child.

Not Reported

Statistics on child abuse are hard to find and often misleading, Dr. Brown said. Many cases are not reported and others are not considered serious enough to be called child abuse.

Dr. Brown is a strong advocate of state laws to require the reporting of definite or possible instances of child abuse. Such a law went into effect in Illinois in 1965.

She said that last year nearly 2,000 child-abuse cases were reported in Illinois. She estimated that nationwide, 500,000 children are severely injured each year as a result of beatings.

Dr. Brown said the death rate for children admitted to hospitals after whippings is 10 per cent and that the majority of deaths are due to skull fractures, concussions, burns and injuries to internal organs.

Immediate Aid

"A normal parent or custodian will rush his child for immediate aid; however, the abusers, often fearful of their own consequences, wait until they become truly frightened and until they have concocted their explanations," Dr. Brown said.

Most states have adopted provisions calling for detailed reports of child-abuse cases. But Dr. Brown said it is difficult to prosecute child abusers. Evidence is hard to obtain.

"Abusive acts are usually inflicted within the privacy of the home, where they are either unobserved or witnessed only by a spouse, who has a legal right to refuse to testify against the abusing mate," Dr. Brown said.

She said the biggest problem continues to be the reluctance of physicians to become involved not only in suspicious but in obvious cases of child abuse.

"The callous or unconcerned doctor may bury his head in the sand, refuse to recognize the signs of child abuse, fail to diagnose the condition and fail to report it," she said.

Suspended Term To Soviet Writer

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP).—A Leningrad court today sentenced writer Vladimir Maramzin to five years in prison for anti-Soviet activity but suspended his sentence because he denounced attempts in the West "to use him for mercenary motives," Tass said.

Mr. Maramzin, 40, pleaded guilty to charges that he wrote and circulated both here and abroad "undermining materials containing slander against the Soviet state and social system," the official news agency said.

Mr. Maramzin published novels, short stories and plays, giving him some prominence in the Soviet Union. He was arrested in July in what was believed to be a police drive against dissident literary figures in Leningrad.

Syria-Portugal Ties

DAMASCUS, Feb. 21 (Reuters). —Syria and Portugal have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, it was announced here.

Stale Crackers Recommended For the Poor

MIAMI, Feb. 21 (AP).—After munching on a 13-year-old cracker, Rep. William Lehman, D-Fla., has decided that $500,000 worth of food stored in fallout shelters in 1962 is fit for the elderly poor to eat.

"It tastes good when you're hungry," Rep. Lehman said this week, after conceding that the crackers were hard, flavorless and difficult to swallow. The supplies were stockpiled in 1962 by civil defense officials to support 123,000 people for 14 days in case of nuclear attack.

Rep. Lehman has asked Dade County officials to "order the distribution of this food to the county's elderly poor," in conjunction with the county's Hot Meal program.

Stennis Urges USAF to Slow Airborne Command Post Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP). —Sen. John Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has asked the Air Force to slow down work on a new fleet of converted Boeing 747 jumbo jets that are meant to serve as airborne command posts for the president during a nuclear emergency.

Citing delays and rising costs of new electronic equipment for the planes, the Mississippi Democrat told Air Force Secretary John McLucas yesterday that the project "shows all the symptoms of a program in serious trouble."

The new airborne command posts—six of which are scheduled to be fitted out at a total cost now estimated at $560 million—are meant to replace three older, modified 707 jets, which have been based at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for the last 10 years.

The idea behind the planes—both new and old—is to be able to whisk the president, his advisers and top civilian government officials out of Washington and into the air within 15 minutes in the event of any imminent nuclear attack on the capital.

Once in the air, the president, or his successor, would use a vast array of communications equipment to give coded orders to U.S. bombers, land-based missiles and missile-firing submarines to strike back at an attacker if necessary.

The airborne command posts constitute one of three potential headquarters for the president in an emergency. One is the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon. The other is the Alternate Command Center, built underground at Fort Ritchie, Md.

The Air Force got started on the project to replace the existing 707s in 1972, with impetus from former President Richard Nixon, who took a keen interest in control of forces in a nuclear emergency.

Mr. Stennis said yesterday that his committee had been advised, after a staff member visited contractors last week, that $64 million originally estimated for developing the new equipment had grown to $141 million. And, he added, about $22 million of that is due to apparent differing opinions between the Air Force and contractors over specifications on the equipment.

"If you look carefully into this program, I think you will want to slow the program down to get it back on the right track," he told Secretary McLucas.

Marine Exercise At French Base Canceled by U.S.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The United States, facing Communist-led protests, has called off 12-day maneuvers by 200 U.S. Marines scheduled at a French Army base near here this month, military sources said.

During earlier U.S. maneuvers at the Canjuers base last month, local Communist leaders asserted the troops were being trained for an eventual American military move against Middle East oil states.

A protest demonstration has been organized at nearby Draguignan this weekend, despite public assurance by the French regional commander, Gen. Robert Fousaint, that the Marine training "has no connection with tension in the Middle East."

The first maneuvers at the Mediterranean base, carried out under a bilateral military agreement, occurred last month when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger aroused speculation by refusing to rule out eventual armed intervention in the Middle East.

The second training session had been set for Feb. 17-28. According to the military sources, U.S. authorities cited technical reasons for the cancellation. A third training program is set for May.

U.S. Survey Finds Doubts Growing On Ford's Ability

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP).—A sizable majority of Americans surveyed consider President Ford a "nice guy" but many doubt he will be strong, decisive and intelligent in handling the issues facing the country, according to a Harris poll.

Forty-one per cent agreed that Mr. Ford "does not seem to be very smart about the issues facing the country." Only 39 per cent feel that Mr. Ford will become "a strong and decisive President."

Seventy-six per cent considered Mr. Ford a "nice guy" and 6 per cent did not, and 70 per cent agreed that he "is running an open administration and listens to the people" while 16 per cent disagreed.

Last September, 70 per cent felt that Mr. Ford would become strong and decisive and only 18 per cent thought he was not very smart on the issues, pollster Louis Harris said yesterday.

Sampling the opinions of 1,543 persons, from Jan. 16-20, the survey found that 52 per cent rejected the statement that Mr. Ford was "weak and wishy-washy" and 31 per cent accepted the statement, Mr. Harris said.

Seventy-seven per cent of those surveyed rated Mr. Ford a "man of high integrity."

In a Gallup poll taken from Jan. 31 to Feb. 3, 43 per cent disapproved of Mr. Ford's performance in office and 39 per cent approved. Widespread discontent over the economic situation accounted for much of the negative rating.

U.S. Judge Backs Ford on Tariff On Oil Imports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP). —A federal judge today upheld President Ford's $3-a-barrel tariff on oil imports, which had been challenged by nine states on the grounds that it would cause economic damage.

U.S. District Judge John Pratt refused to grant a temporary injunction against the levy, saying, "Our continued dependence on foreign oil threatens our national security, the economy, the posture of our defense and the conduct of our foreign affairs."

Judge Pratt said he cannot comment on whether the $3-a-barrel tariff will in fact reduce oil imports by a million barrels a day by the end of the year. But, he said, "We must accept it as it is and hold that any interference by way of injunctive relief would be inconsistent with the public interest."

Massachusetts Attorney General Francis Bellotti, who presented the case of eight Northeastern states and Minnesota, said Judge Pratt's decision would be appealed.

$30-Million Rocket Fails; Is Blown Up

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Feb. 21 (UPI).—An Atlas Centaur rocket carrying the seventh Intelsat 4 communications satellite into orbit hurtled out of control two minutes and 20 seconds after launch last night. Space agency authorities destroyed the $30-million vehicle in flight.

Officials said the debris fell into the ocean about 500 miles downrange at a point north and east of the Bahamas. They blamed a failure in the rocket's second stage. Technicians were inspecting tape-recorded signals from both stages to determine what happened.

RAC Criticizes Spain

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Spain is the worst place in Western Europe to have an auto accident, the Royal Automobile Club said. The RAC said it had little success in compensation claims for members involved in accidents in Spain but other European countries "yielded a high ratio of successful claims" in 1974.

Export, Investment Incentives Adopted

Italy Moves to Bolster Economy

ROME, Feb. 21 (AP).—Premier Aldo Moro's government last night approved measures aimed at bolstering the sagging Italian economy by increasing exports and investments.

After a nine-hour cabinet session, the government also decreed measures to help curb crime and granted a pay increase to policemen. The Cabinet also increased mail and telegraph rates and lowered the term on compulsory military service. Limits were placed on heating in homes and offices to conserve oil.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said an improved balance-of-payments situation, higher taxes and more efficient tax collection prompted authorities to loosen the credit squeeze and pump almost 1 trillion lire (about $1.6 billion) into the economy.

The Cabinet earmarked nearly half the sum to improve credit facilities for investment in export-oriented industries, agriculture, new schools and universities and scientific research.

Debts, Wages, Pensions

The rest will go to pay off government debts and for a boost in pay for policemen and in pensions for retired state employees.

The Cabinet also voted to submit to parliament a bill making it mandatory to limit heating in offices and homes to a maximum room temperature of 20 degrees centigrade.

The state electricity monopoly was ordered to cut oil consumption by 4.5 million tons a year by using natural gas and coal in some power stations.

Other measures included:

- A cut in the length of compulsory military service, from 15 to 12 months in the army and air force and from 24 to 18 months in the navy. The draft age was lowered from 21 to 19 and married men were exempted.
- The allocation of $160 million to be used for higher wages for policemen and enlistment bonuses of $1,350 for police recruits.
- The allocation of $9.6 million to equip museums and historical palaces with burglar alarms and fire-prevention systems.
- An increase in the postage rate for a letter from 8 cents to 16 cents immediately and to 24 cents next year. Postage for postcards will go up from 6.4 cents to 11 cents immediately and to 16 cents next year. Officials said the moves will mean additional revenue of $1.3 billion for the Post Office this year and next.

Vorster Expects More Talks With Black African Nations

By Tom Lambert

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—South African Premier John Vorster said this week that he has no doubt that his efforts at détente would lead to further exchanges between his white regime and more black African nations.

The Premier refused to say whether he intends to visit any more black states. He recently surprised his followers and critics at home and abroad by journeying secretly to Liberia which has long been hostile to South Africa.

"Wait and see," he told foreign correspondents when asked if any other such visits were likely.

Asked if South Africa might establish diplomatic ties with some black African states, Mr. Vorster said he was trying to "normalize relations" with other states on this continent and that "diplomatic relations might flow from that."

Peace Is His Job

Mr. Vorster seemed nonplussed when asked how he appraised the favorable reaction to his détente campaign.

"I have never looked on myself as a statesman," he said slowly, adding, "as for striving for peace, that is my job and the interests of South Africa and southern Africa demand that, if it is at all possible to attain peace, we should attain it."

Mr. Vorster refused to say if the United States, Britain or France have played any role in his campaign but said he believed "our initiatives are welcomed by all well-meaning nations."

But Mr. Vorster made it clear that his efforts to improve South Africa's relations with black Africa did not necessarily portend any of the dramatic changes demanded by some black states in this government's racial policies.

He will try to consolidate further some of the reservations or homelands South Africa is establishing for its blacks and eventual independence for them. He blamed the British, who once ruled this country, for the territorial fragmentation of much of the homeland areas.

Mr. Vorster further said his government "is taking steps to narrow the wage gap" between blacks and whites here.

No Other Changes

But his regime has "no intention whatever" of altering its homeland policy, he said, or easing such laws as the Immorality Act which bans sexual relations between whites and nonwhites.

Asked about some blacks detained under South Africa's Terrorism Act, he said, "Those people are brought to court as soon as it is possible to bring them to court under a law passed in Parliament," and added, "they are the same as people detained in Canada, Britain and other countries."

Mr. Vorster denied that he told Liberian President William Tolbert he wanted to get South-West Africa (Namibia) "off my back." This country long has defied a UN demand to give that area its independence.

But, declaring that South-West Africa has cost this country large sums, the Premier said, "We are as anxious as anyone in the world to see an end to this dispute."

He also insisted that South Africa has not tried "to prescribe a solution" for Rhodesia on its future constitution. He said this country is trying "to create a climate" in which Rhodesia's majority blacks and minority whites and other nations involved or interested in the problems can get together on how to solve them.

U.S. Train Wreck

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 21 (AP).—Seven persons were injured yesterday when a one-car Amtrak commuter train from Harrisburg to Philadelphia hit a truck and went off the rails near here.

Crews Will Get a Rest

Polaris Subs Will Break Up Long Cruises

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP). —The Navy, for the first time in the 15-year history of the Polaris missile-firing submarine fleet, has begun interrupting the traditional 60-day underwater patrols of these vessels.

Beginning last month, the Navy quietly began a new routine of breaking up these arduous cruises whenever possible, allowing vessels to return to port for a few days in midcruise.

The first vessel to do so was the USS Rayburn, which, with 16 of the newer Poseidon missiles aboard, slipped into Port Everglades, Fla., on Jan. 24 for a three-day visit before resuming its undersea station in midocean.

Navy sources confirm that the Rayburn visit was the beginning of an effort to break up the lengthy and monotonous undersea patrols.

Though the practice will undoubtedly result in slightly fewer of these vessels being on the firing line at any one time, the Navy believes it will not have any real effect on the deterrent capability of the 41-vessel Polaris-Poseidon force.

More Firepower

The 60-day patrols, they explain, were laid out in the early days of the Polaris project. In recent years more vessels have been converted to carry the much-longer-range Poseidon missile, which also carries multiple warheads. Consequently, the Navy says, it has far more firing power on station now than in years past.

Twenty-three Poseidon-equipped submarines are now operating and eight more still must be modified from the earlier Polaris configuration.

Bringing vessels off patrol for a short while wherever possible, the Navy says, will provide a welcome break for submarine crews. These crews are in short supply and the Navy has always worried about maintaining morale within this elite service.

Navy officials also cite a second advantage. On the way to and from station, the missile subs will operate with other Navy units, such as anti-submarine-warfare vessels, to allow crewmen to gain experience in other missions and help alleviate a shortage of other types of submarines which are needed for such exercises.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, February 22-23, 1975 *

Moscow Rapprochement

Back in 1971 a deep frost settled on Anglo-Soviet relations when the British government summarily expelled more than 100 Soviet spies masquerading as diplomats and other legitimate residents of London. Prime Minister Harold Wilson's visit to Moscow and Leningrad a few days ago gave the Kremlin a chance, however, to demonstrate that it has decided to let bygones be bygones. So great was the Soviet cordiality to Mr. Wilson—as measured by the numbers of schoolchildren assembled to welcome the British leader and the carefully controlled volume of applause accorded him when he visited the ballet—that even British observers were taken by surprise.

* * *

One important reason for all this cordiality may have little to do with Britain as such. For Mr. Brezhnev, who had been out of public view more than seven weeks, the Wilson visit provided the opportunity to prove that he was still alive and healthy, both physically and politically. In a very real sense the reappearance of Mr. Brezhnev was the biggest news of the Wilson visit.

More generally, one major purpose of Soviet détente diplomacy is to use the relaxed atmosphere to develop fissures in the Western alliance. Particularly after the recent fiasco in efforts to improve Soviet-American trade relations, the Kremlin is anxious to show Washington, and especially Congress, that it has alternative Western sources of credit to buy the advanced technology it wants from the capitalist world. Mr. Wilson's agreement to make over $2 billion available for such credits—at interest rates substantially below those prevailing inside Britain—is a lever Moscow can be expected to use against Washington. The French also gave the Kremlin similar ammunition last December by agreeing to extend roughly $2.5 billion in trade credits at subsidized interest rates.

That Moscow should want maximum competition among Western nations for its favor and its orders is entirely understandable. But even those who believe in greater Soviet-Western trade, as we do, may question whether subsidized credits for a major industrial nation—as the Soviet Union has become—is in anybody's interest, especially when the creditor is in a shakier economic position than the borrower.

* * *

It is particularly important to remember that the Soviet Union is, along with the Arabs and the South Africans, one of the prime beneficiaries of the changes in world prices in recent years. Specifically, the Soviet Union is a major exporter of petroleum, gold, and other key raw materials which have risen sharply in price since 1970. The Soviet Union today is very much of a "have" nation compared to almost every other country in the world. It ought to begin acting less like a mendicant and more like an equal trading partner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Food Flimflam?

Suddenly, after only three weeks in the sun, the administration's promise of increased food aid for the world's hungriest people seems to be shriveling up, in plain view of everyone who had banked on the assurance from President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger.

When he spoke at the World Food Conference in November, Mr. Kissinger reiterated the administration's pledge to increase food aid in the face of this year's acute hunger crisis. It took the administration two and a half months to make that promise concrete with a pledge at the end of January to increase food aid from 3.5 million metric tons to 5.5 million metric tons. Late as it was, the promise was welcome news.

Now, however, administration spokesmen are already voicing doubt that the food aid goal can be met this fiscal year. Such doubt seems well-founded. The administration has not yet completed allocating the 5.5 million metric tons among the recipient countries. Even more critical is the fact that the private voluntary agencies, which are most directly concerned with delivering food to hungry people, have not yet received their allocations from the administration and are thus unable to complete their planning.

In addition to energizing a languid decision-making process in the bureaucracy, the problem of making good on the administration's humanitarian promises depends on rapid solution of the logistics of procuring, shipping, and delivering the food. Ironically, although humanitarian concerns generated the pressures on the administration to increase food aid, it is the humanitarian rather than the political food assistance that is jeopardized. The logistical problems involved in meeting Secretary Kissinger's political commitments seem already to have been ironed out. There appears, as yet, to be less urgency in solving the problems of shipments to the nations most severely affected by hunger, although last month Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Enders promised a priority effort to expedite such shipments. Despite that assurance, by last week only 20 per cent of the food aid targeted for this fiscal year had actually been shipped. If that intention is not made concrete very soon, then it may look to a hungry world that while American promises may be fairly reliable on "political" food, our word on simple starvation carries a good deal less weight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Persistent DDT

Although concentrations of DDT have declined in the world's temperate zones over the past decade, its global spread is now as great as or greater than it ever was. Some 22 per cent of this dangerous pesticide now in use is still exported from the United States, where its domestic application is banned—but not its manufacture.

This information, jarring to those who thought the DDT threat was receding, is offered by Dr. G. M. Woodwell, director of the ecosystems center of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. As a scientist, he is not optimistic about the spread of a pesticide that is toxic to several forms of animal life, incredibly persistent and so easily vaporized that it is carried through the atmosphere from pole to pole. In addition, the possibility has now been raised that, attacked by radiation at great heights, it may—like SST planes and certain spray cans—pose a threat to the earth's protective layer of ozone.

In the circumstances there should not be the slightest inclination to lift the environmental protection agency's ban on DDT use here at home. Yet if Dr. Woodwell is right, powerful efforts are being made to achieve just that purpose. If some hungry nations continue to rely on this pesticide, their attitude may be understandable—though hardly convincing in view of the decrease in its effectiveness with repeated use and the alternatives available. But there is no reason whatever for it to be given a renewed lease on life in the United States, where its absence has proved no detriment to farm production and a clear gain to the environment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

World Energy Talks

Mr. Kissinger has not yet publicly given the green light for a preparatory meeting, in March, to the international conference on energy but he considers that "good progress" has been made in this direction. Such is the conclusion that can be drawn from Mr. Kissinger's evasive remarks to the press after his "working breakfast" with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. French circles nonetheless consider that the final acceptance by the United States is not in doubt. . . . Circles close to the Elysée are not alarmed by the reticences which Mr. Kissinger's public remarks seem to indicate. They are believed to be motivated by technical reasons: The United States supposedly does not want to give the French proposal its formal agreement before a decision is made by the leadership of the International Energy Agency (in which France does not participate), which is to meet early in March.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

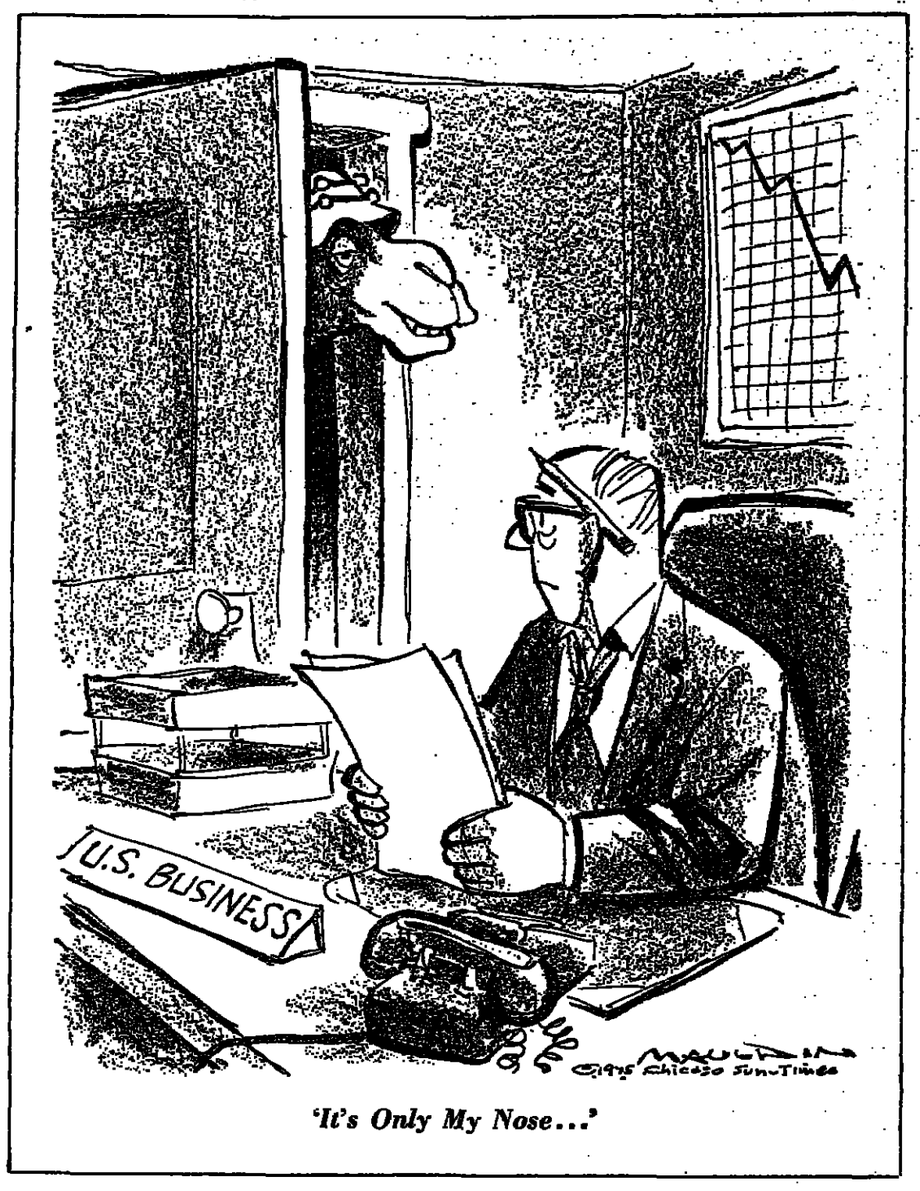
February 22, 1900

PHILADELPHIA—Some of the leading Philadelphia ladies intend to boycott the ball that will raise funds for the British soldiers. These leading society women have decided not to participate in the organization and entertainment of the affair for the benefit of the soldiers because of Lily Langtry. They object to Miss Langtry having anything to do with the affair because, they say, she is an actress.

Fifty Years Ago

February 22, 1925

NEW YORK—The last member of the American Expeditionary Force to get home from France got as rousing a reception here today as was given any of his comrades who got back from occupied Germany. He is Sgt. John J. Loftus, of the Quartermaster Department, who has been clearing up odds and ends of the AEF's business in Paris and elsewhere in Europe since the close of the war. He had been in Europe for 7 years.



'It's Only My Nose...'

A U.S. Guarantee for Israel?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The one new thing in the Middle Eastern diplomatic tangle is that Secretary of State Kissinger is back home talking more publicly, if still vaguely, about an American "guarantee" of Israel's political independence within secure and internationally recognized boundaries.

It has been argued in this space for years that 130 million Arabs would never accept an independent, secure Israeli state of 3 million inhabitants unless it was clear, both to the Arab states and the Soviet Union, that the United States, for its own and not Israeli reasons, regarded the security of Israel as a vital American interest and would not tolerate its destruction.

Until recently, however, neither the U.S. nor the Israeli government has shown much interest in an American guarantee of Israel's independence and boundaries, for a variety of reasons.

Dangerous Delays

On the Israeli side, the argument was that an American "guarantee," even in treaty form, might limit Israel's freedom of action. Washington would obviously want to be consulted on what action should be taken in a military crisis if it was expected to defend Israel. This could lead to differences of opinion and dangerous delays about when or whether to strike, and, in the end, prevent Israel from defending itself without assuring American military action.

Also an American commitment to defend Israel from military attack would probably lead to a Soviet commitment to defend Syria, Egypt and the other Arab states from an Israeli attack, and turn every Arab-Israeli military crisis into a potential military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On the American side, in addition to these obvious risks, there was the further objection that such a guarantee to Israel would limit America's freedom of action, enrage the Arab states, separate Washington from its European allies and Japan, who tend to be more interested in Arab oil than Israeli security, and threaten the larger objectives of détente between Washington and Moscow.

These are clearly serious arguments against a formal U.S. guarantee of Israel's independence and frontiers, but most of the risks exist anyway, and this is the dilemma. It is hard to imagine the Arab states reconciling themselves to the permanent existence of a secure Israel, or Israel persuading itself to withdraw to its insecure 1967 borders, unless both the Arabs and the Israelis know these borders will be defended by the United States.

Imprecise

As things now stand everything is imprecise because no nation has any assurance of anything. The Israelis have no guarantees and no freedom of action. They are utterly dependent on money and arms from the United States. The Arabs are in the same position with the Soviet Union. They can make war, but not for long without supplies from Moscow.

The United States and the Soviet Union are equally suspicious of one another. They have signed noble proclamations in Moscow and elsewhere to cooperate for peace in the Middle East, even to limit the flow of arms into such inflammable areas, but they don't really cooperate for peace, but keep smiling and pretending, and shipping the latest weapons to both sides.

Even Kissinger's strenuous efforts to find a way out of all these problems have become a major source of controversy. His style, tactics and prominence are now discussed more in Washington than his policies and objectives. Personality and procedure are now the main topics of conversation in Washington and here in New York at the United Nations.

Now that he's back, he is trying to bring the question down from procedure to substance. He has traveled 16,000 miles to 11 countries in 10 days, listening to the arguments in Israel and the Arab states, reporting to the European allies, and finally to the President and the leaders of Congress.

Within a month, he will have to go back to the Middle East with the proposals of the U.S. government for a compromise settlement. Meanwhile, he is being told by the Russians, and oddly, by the Israelis, that he should go to a Middle Eastern conference at Geneva, even before he has an agreement about what should be settled there.

Kissinger is now saying that this is not sensible but probably inevitable. A few weeks ago he was saying that "if we go to Geneva without an agreement beforehand, you will know that no agreement is possible."

A Way Out

But still he is searching for some way out of his troubles, and, in the process, he has ordered a study of an American guarantee of Israel's independence and security, in return for an Israeli withdrawal to its 1967 borders.

In the next few weeks, before he has to go back to the Middle East, he will be trying to define what such an American "guarantee" to Israel would be, whether it would be acceptable to the Senate as a treaty, and what the reaction to such a guarantee would be in Moscow, the Arab world and Europe.

In short, he is trying to find some way to break the diplomatic conflict between Israel and the Arabs, and to bring Washington and Moscow to a point of decision in the Middle East. And the idea of an American "guarantee" of Israel's security seems now to be the most relevant, if difficult, compromise.

Pact That Never Was

The SEATO Alliance

By C. L. Sulzberger

KHARTOUM, Sudan.—Sunday marks the 20th anniversary of the first council meeting of SEATO, the alliance that never was. The pact itself was signed in Manila some five months earlier but the council of foreign ministers and all the apparatus set up as a poor man's image of NATO first foregathered in Bangkok on Feb. 23, 1955.

SEATO's real purpose, as admitted by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was to establish a legal device permitting the United States to intervene in Indochina, then in the process of being abandoned by the French who had been trounced at Dien Bien Phu the previous year. Indeed, Dulles said in Bangkok:

"The U.S. president didn't have the necessary authority from Congress to intervene then (1954) and there was no assurance that we would have had any allies if we had acted. This area is demonstrably important to the United States and the treaty assures our interest in it and assures that we have allies here."

Dulles had long toyed with the idea of a Far Eastern alliance. His initial idea was to link the United States with independent Asian lands, excluding Britain and France as colonial powers. But the rush of events after Dien Bien Phu changed his mind so he linked the United States and its Asian friends to Britain and France—although it had already been demonstrated they were militarily vulnerable.

Eisenhower's secretary of state was confident that the mere threat of American action would deter further war in Indochina. He acknowledged that "the United States can't increase the number of its military advisers" there because of the Geneva agreement partitioning Vietnam. Anyway, he added, such ground intervention "would be an extravagant use of our power" which must depend essentially on naval and air forces.

The Indochinese states were never members of SEATO although its purpose was to prevent them from having Communist governments. After the Bangkok meeting Dulles in fact boasted that he personally had insisted on mentioning "international Communism" in that first communiqué.

The original pact members were the United States, Britain, Australia, the Philippines, France, New Zealand and Pakistan. Indochina was, however, covered by special codicils attached to the Manila treaty.

France ceased military participation in SEATO in 1967 and ended financial contributions to its military budget in 1973. In 1974 it ceased participation in the economic and social programs.

It does, however, still attend council meetings, the next of which is scheduled this autumn in New York. Yet as long ago as December, 1972, French President Pompidou remarked to me: "De facto SEATO is virtually dead. It is not necessary to bury it."

Pakistan wholly withdrew from the pact on Nov. 8, 1973. Australia is by now virtually out, seeking a left-tending nonaligned policy. Both Australian and New Zealand contingents were withdrawn from South Vietnam long ago. And although SEATO still calls Bangkok headquarters and has a Thai secretary-general, Thailand also is looking around for a less exposed diplomatic posture.

SEATO's basic aim was to round out Dulles's purpose of outflanking what he saw as a Sino-Soviet bloc seeking to expand outward. The secretary wanted to develop military "fingers" in South Korea, Thailand and Southeast Asia based on a "palm" in the United States.

He reckoned the mere menace of U.S. power was enough to reverse the logic of events in Indochina. He spoke (just after that Bangkok council) of the need to remember "that we are operating on a basis where more and more we treat atomic weapons as conventional. . . . It doesn't make sense to use 100 shots or bombs to do exactly the same job as one atomic weapon."

All this makes strange reading today. SEATO was never an alliance but a political device to secure congressional backing for U.S. presidential intervention in Indochina (the treaty passed the Senate 86 to 1) and an international bluff based on our strategic nuclear strength.

The first part of the formula worked as successive presidents upped the human ante steadily, but the second part failed. Neither Hanoi, Moscow nor Peking showed any respect for the theory that U.S. nuclear retaliation was a real factor.

Meanwhile the French and British wearily went about the inescapable job of dismantling remnants of their empires. And the United States, after launching a triumph in pactomania, was left, mired in its own disillusion, brandishing a document that turned out to hold little international meaning. Sic transit SEATO.

Kissinger and Afterward

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Henry Kissinger has returned from his latest trip bearing an agenda for diplomatic action that could lead to a triumphant retirement at the end of the year.

The Israelis are now making the kind of international political noises which suggest readiness to withdraw from the oil fields and passes of the Sinai Desert. It looks as though they can get in exchange demilitarization of the abandoned territory with a strengthened UN presence plus some easing of the economic blockade and a further acceptance by Egypt.

After that, the next move would be a return to the Geneva conference where Israel, the Arab states and the two superpowers would consider the more general aspects of a settlement in the Near East. Everything suggests the conference will collapse in chaotic disagreement. At which point the Near East would be temporarily shelved.

For the Russians, it became clear in Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last week, are keenly interested in pursuing the diplomacy of détente. That means primarily fleshing out the general lines of agreement for another SALT arrangement reached between President Ford and General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok last year.

It could also mean progress in mutual reduction of the troop contingents maintained by the two superpowers in Europe and, possibly, an agreement on a European Security and Cooperation Treaty formalizing the present territorial arrangements on the Continent. What would presumably issue from those understandings would be a series of summit meetings, probably culminating in a visit by Mr. Brezhnev to the United States in early or late summer. The balance among the superpowers would then be stabilized anew by a Ford visit to China.

At that point—though many grave international problems remained—the legacy of President Nixon's diplomacy would have been run out. Mr. Kissinger's service as secretary of state would have reached a natural term.

The more so, given the political climate. In the wake of Watergate and Vietnam, the Congress has moved strongly to reassert privileges and prerogatives which were allowed to lapse in the postwar era. Inevitably Congress is now playing a far less passive role in foreign policy.

Sharp questions have been raised about détente, the energy problem, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Greek-Turkish quarrel. Because Mr. Kissinger has been so centrally involved in all these matters he has increasingly become a controversial figure. It used to be that only Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington would cross swords with Mr. Kissinger—and only on the issue of relations with Russia.

Now the secretary of state is meeting across-the-board criticism from younger figures in the Congress. In the Senate, Adlai Stevenson 3d of Illinois, Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Frank Church of Idaho have all questioned his policies. Three of the most able Democratic members of the House—John Brademas of Indiana, Paul Sarbanes of Maryland and Benjamin Rosenthal of New York—are waging a kind of guerrilla warfare with the secretary on the Greek-Turkish issue. "He egotizes foreign policy," Mr. Brademas said of Secretary Kissinger the other day.

If he wanted to, Mr. Kissinger could probably re-establish his standing in the Congress. He has unsurpassed credit with the public. A few concessions would probably disarm most of the opposition.

But several signs show that Mr. Kissinger isn't likely to change his ways. Even as he was calling for a new partnership with the Congress early in the month, he went, as if it were perfectly appropriate, to visit the symbol of lying and defying the Congress—Richard Nixon. Instead of getting a man with congressional backing as the special trade representative, he let the White House foist upon him a nominee who has no standing in either the Congress or the trade field—outgoing Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman.

So when the political season heats up early next year, it is not unlikely that Mr. Kissinger might step down as secretary of state. Already it is appropriate to begin thinking about possible replacements.

The obvious man is Elliot Richardson, the new ambassador to Britain. He is a person of the highest abilities and with broad experience in every field of government. But Mr. Richardson has political problems, growing out of personal stiffness. These are accentuated among certain Republicans by his refusal to go along with the Watergate cover-up.

So another man has to be regarded as the favorite. He is also a figure with the broadest experience and high abilities. He happens to be very close to the President and at home in the Congress. He is former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

Letters

Cyprus Viewpoint

Thomas Steele, (Letters, Feb. 18) closes his letter by saying that his interests are fairness to his country and love towards Turkey and Greece. I do not question his love towards Turkey, a major supplier of narcotics to Americans, but I question his love towards Greece, where he lives. His hatred for the people of Cyprus is obvious. He tries vainly to convince your readers that the U.S. Congress made a tragic mistake to discontinue aid to this "loyal ally of long standing, Turkey." Mr. Steele should know that U.S. arms were used by Turkey not in the defense of U.S. interests but in an aggressive war against a defenseless small island. Napalm bombs made in America were dropped indiscriminately on innocent civilians, women and children, and even members of the UN peacekeeping force. I happened to be in Cyprus during the invasion and I have witnessed the ferocity of the Turkish Air Force and the Turkish Army which Mr. Steele not only condones but he defends.

We the people of Cyprus who have lost relatives, friends, and property believe that the only positive and honest step taken by the Americans was the discontinuing of military aid to the aggressor. We expect free Americans to use their democratic rights in controlling the way the American taxpayers' money is spent. Maybe Mr. Steele and a few others, as prejudiced as himself, believe that their taxes should be spent on aggressive policies. Luckily the majority of American people think differently.

GEORGE LANITIS,
Press Attaché,
Cyprus High Commission.
London.

Zumwalt's Idea

Retired Adm. Zumwalt's proposal (IHT, Feb. 15-16) to make Israel a dominion of the United States and to place American troops there suggests a naiveté beyond imagination. To suspect that Palestinian aims would be deterred by the presence of U.S. troops is to ignore the painful—and unsuccessful—experience of "Pax Americana" in Southeast Asia. If half a million Americans could not stabilize Vietnam, what numbers does Zumwalt envisage for the Mideast? More importantly, Zumwalt's idea of a dominion status for Israel tends to confirm what many Arabs have long contended: Automatic presumption in favor of the Israeli side by high-level U.S. officials.

EDWIN R. LINZ.
Oxford, England.

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Several Battles Reported

Eritrean Fighting Intensifies; Air Force in Action at Asmara

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 21 (WP).—The heaviest fighting since the first days of the war in Ethiopia's northern Eritrea Province appeared to be under way today with battles reported in two or three different places.

The Ethiopian Air Force was sending U.S. F-85 jets on bombing and strafing raids against Eritrean guerrilla positions on the outskirts of the provincial capital of Asmara most of the day, city residents reported.

The main targets, they said, were in and around the ravaged village of Wadi Deba, which is only a few miles north of Asmara.

The army also set up howitzers or mortars on the golf course on the city's outskirts and fired them over the area that the Americans here call "Stonehouse," where a large radio receiver is located. It is part of the U.S. Navy's ship-to-shore relay communications in Asmara which has frequently been in the midst of the fighting.

As of early tonight, no damage to the receiver had been reported.

Ten more American civilians working at the radio facility were evacuated to Addis Ababa today, reducing the number of Defense Department employees there to only 26. The installation is scheduled to be closed down in June but it appears likely that the date may be moved forward because of the continuing fighting.

The streets of Asmara were reported deserted after seven civilians traveling in a small bus with Red Cross markings were stopped and killed for unexplained reasons by troops early this morning. Several other civilians were also shot and killed in the center of Asmara.

The city was reported to be growing increasingly short of food, although water and electricity have been restored now.

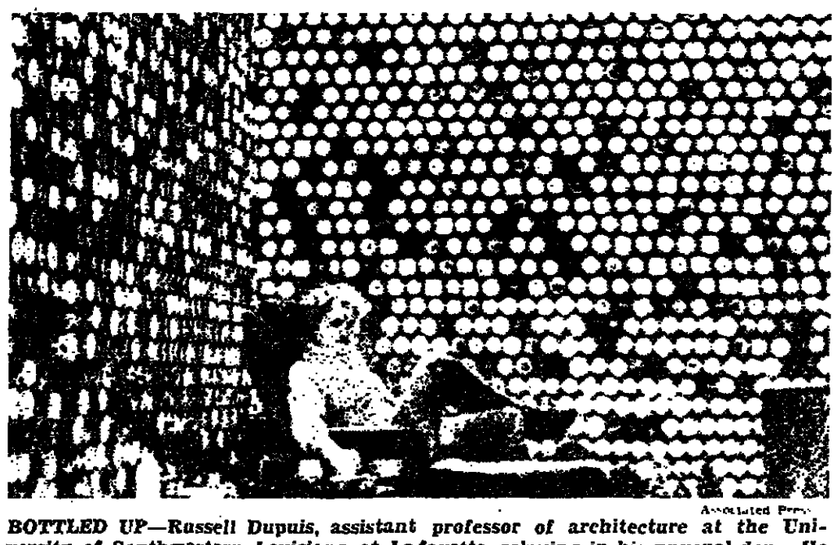
There were also reports of fighting near Keren, a small town about 60 miles to the north of Asmara, and on the road to the Red Sea port of Massawa, which has become the main supply point for the provincial capital.

Reports were circulating here that the guerrillas were planning the seizure of a town in northern Eritrea, possibly Keren or Agordat to the west, before announcing the "independence" of the province from Ethiopia.

Both Keren and Agordat are said to have approximately two battalions of troops in their garrisons.

Meanwhile, there was another demonstration in the industrial suburbs of Addis Ababa in support of the government. Ethiopians who witnessed the parade, composed primarily of workers and students, estimated that between 10,000 and 20,000 persons participated.

High school students also demonstrated for a united Ethiopia and against the Eritrean secession movement on the steps outside Menelik Palace, where the provisional military government has its headquarters.



Associated Press

BOTTLED UP—Russell Dupuis, assistant professor of architecture at the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette, relaxing in his unusual den. He used 3,500 beverage bottles to enclose a patio, then popped in 3,500 corks to keep the wind from making the whole shebang sound like a gigantic jug band.

Praxis Criticized Regime

Yugoslavia Shuts Marxist Review

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Feb. 21 (NYT).—One of the most extraordinary publications in the Communist world, the bimonthly magazine Praxis, has been quietly suppressed by Yugoslav authorities.

Since 1965, Praxis has been one of the symbols of Yugoslavia's unique road to Socialism—evidence that this Communist regime was prepared to permit free-wheeling Marxist discussions and strong enough to withstand scathing criticism of its policies and its leaders at least in a small intellectual magazine if not in the mass media.

Among Praxis contributors were some of the most distinguished Marxist thinkers in Europe and North America, ranging from Herbert Marcuse and Erich Fromm to Zygmund Baumann and Leszek Kolakowski. Its circulation was small but its influence was great among Yugoslav intellectuals and university students.

A Telling Sign

That a self-professed Marxist regime would silence the voice of its leading Marxist philosophers and sociologists is a telling sign of the prevailing cultural climate in Yugoslavia. But the death of Praxis also has larger implications—refuting as it does the belief of many Marxist intellectuals here and abroad that a liberal Communist government could evolve to the point where freedom of speech and thought would be tolerated at least among the members of the Marxist elite.

To their credit, Yugoslav authorities have moved against Praxis with a great deal of reluctance and only after all efforts failed to reached a compromise with its editors and contributors.

The move was made in a typical Yugoslav fashion: a year ago, the authorities withdrew an annual subsidy to the Croatian Philosophical Society and the Yugoslav Union of Philosophers (who were the publishers of Praxis) in the obvious belief that this would force the magazine to cease publishing.

Staff Worked Free

However, Praxis continued to appear. Its editorial staff in Zagreb as well as its contributors refused to accept fees for their work.

Faced with such determination, the authorities last month undertook drastic measures. The Communist party through its party units in various printing establishments passed the word that Praxis is not to be printed anymore and that printers should refuse to handle Praxis copy. Thus, Praxis contributors say, the magazine was effectively banned without the government's actually going on record as suppressing a Marxist publication.

From the party's point of view, Praxis has become a serious political liability. The daily and weekly press as well as radio and television have always been under party control since a Communist government—even as liberal as Yugoslavia's—cannot condone the spreading of heretical and critical views in the mass media.

Kinds of Marxism

The problem was that Praxis contributors interpreted Marxism differently from official party theoreticians. Marxist intellectuals have occasionally been presumptuous enough to believe that they could not only analyze and criticize Yugoslav Socialism but that they could formulate and even force implementation of new policies. Thus the magazine became the focal point of a political movement, particularly in the universities.

In essence, it has argued against political and economic privileges enjoyed by the party bureaucracy and technocrats. It denounced Yugoslavia's market economy on the grounds that it was essentially capitalistic and that it had brought about increasing social differences. Most of its contributors (including eight recently ousted Belgrade University professors) were doctrinaire and radical Marxists.

25 Killed in South Vietnam In Communist-Led Attacks

SAIGON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Communist-led attackers killed six schoolchildren and wounded 13 and left 19 government soldiers dead and 18 injured in different parts of South Vietnam today, the Saigon command reported.

In Phnom Penh, travelers said that about 3,000 Cambodian students and civilians looted Chinese-owned food shops in Battambang and Kompong Som to protest rising prices stemming from growing insecurity in the region. Casualties and damage were not immediately known.

The Saigon command said that five Viet Cong mortar shells hit the Nhi Qui Elementary School near Cai Lay district town in the Mekong Delta, 45 miles southwest of Saigon. According to preliminary reports, a child was killed and 12 others were wounded, the command said.

About 350 miles farther north, along the northern coast below Danang, a military truck exploded on a mine, wounding two soldiers, the command said. But fragments from the mine killed five schoolchildren and wounded one, the command said.

The command said that 14 militiamen were killed in an attack on a militia post near Dat Do, a district town in the Mekong Delta, 45 miles southeast of Saigon, and that five soldiers were killed and 11 were wounded in an attack on an infantry position near Lai Khe, 35 miles north of Saigon.

Also in the Mekong Delta, Viet Cong sappers slipped into a gasoline depot near My Tho, 35 miles southwest of Saigon, and blew up more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, military officials said.

The food riot in Battambang followed the cutting yesterday of the city's road and rail links with the Thai border, 40 miles to the northwest. Reports from the city said that insurgents mined a train in the area, killing 40 passengers and wounding at least 50 others.

The link with Thailand has been cut several times in recent months, touching off a rise in the prices of rice and other food. Similar riots against Chinese-owned establishments in the city have occurred on several occasions in recent months.

Concern for Indian Culture

Missionary Growth in Peru Draws Nationalistic Criticism

By Jonathan Kandell

YARINACOCHA, Peru, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Brown-skinned children dived into the green Ucayali River to escape the mosquitoes and older Indians in dugout canoes stared silently at the waters, waiting for the fish to enter the embrace of the crude string nets.

It could have been a timeless Amazon scene except for the faint sounds of piano music and church hymns in the distance.

Up the red-dirt road, blond children and fair-skinned parents, dressed in blue jeans and long cotton dresses, crowded into a large, plain, wooden chapel for Sunday religious services. The preacher gave a Bible-thumping fundamentalist sermon.

Missionary Center

Yarinacocha has become the largest and most important foreign missionary center in South America. During the last 10 years, the number of foreign missionaries in Peru has grown from 150 to 550 families, most of them connected with this base camp on the northern outskirts of Pucallpa, about 500 miles northeast of Lima.

The number of missionaries—American fundamentalists in their vast majority—has grown almost as spectacularly elsewhere in the hinterlands of the continent.

The expansion of missionary efforts into the last redoubts of Indian civilization has come at a time when criticism of such activity has risen sharply.

Nationalist groups have called for their expulsion. Anthropologists, arguing that missionairies continue to preach a doctrine of cultural superiority, accuse them of weakening Indian societies. Leftists have charged that missionaries are spearheading capitalist and imperialist attempts to develop the neglected heartland of Latin America.

Even before this opposition began to mount, the image of the paternalistic, evangelist missionary—intent on teaching his Indian charges Christian doctrine as quickly as possible—had begun to vanish.

Nowadays, missionaries are more likely to be taken for linguistic experts, anthropologists and technicians than clergymen.

Their supporters and even some of their detractors acknowledge that they have transformed themselves into often-indispensable buffers between white and mixed-blood societies on the one hand, and indigenous groups, on the other.

Here in Yarinacocha, the missionary center is known as the Summer Institute of Linguistics, a nondenominational group which has more than 3,000 members in 28 countries.

"There is an assumption that people like us are imposing Western cultural viewpoints on Indians who are helpless against us," said Jerry Elder, a Californian who heads the 26-year-old Yarinacocha camp.

"But is it really possible for any culture to exist in isolation? The Indians are being exposed to disease, commerce, military efforts and their only hope is for somebody to get here early enough and give them a respect for their language and culture to withstand these outside forces."

The institute has translated and given written form to 36 Peruvian Amazon dialects and it has trained native teachers and community leaders to make use of the legal and political channels available to protect their tribes against white settlers, merchants and poachers.

In some cases, also, efforts have been made to develop agriculture and simple industries. A radio network set up by the institute remains the most effective communications system throughout Peru's vast Amazon jungle. The six planes owned and piloted by the missionaries are the most reliable means of transportation not only for their members, but for Peruvian border guards, government officials, military commanders, doctors and technicians.

French Ports No Fishermen's Haven

Storm Over Prices Continues

By Irving Marder

BOULOGNE, France, Feb. 21 (IHT).—The previous offensive gesture against the British from this Channel port was one that never quite came off. From 1803 to 1805, Napoleon repeatedly assembled invasion fleets, all of which were wrecked in storms. (The Romans, who had launched their invasion force from these shores almost 18 centuries earlier, had better luck.) Nowadays, the long-suffering British come in peace, bearing flagons of Guinness and fistfuls of pound notes, aboard car-ferries and hovercraft. But suddenly they have stopped coming, and for the *Boulonnais*, it is, as it always has been, a mixed blessing.

Boulogne, like the neighboring Channel ports of Dunkerque, Calais, Le Havre, and Le Tréport, has been blockaded all week by French fishermen—the harbor entrances cut off by fishing boats drawn up in formation. The car ferries from the English coast, after the first few arrivals had been turned back, gave up, and virtually all Continent-bound surface travelers have been diverted to Dutch or Belgian ports—only the hovercraft ports here and in Calais continue to operate. This morning, the fishermen here and at Calais voted by big margins not to accept a government offer of 63 million francs ($14.6 million) in subsidies and benefit payments.

The local fishermen, part of a nationwide force of about 30,000, voted unanimously to continue their blockade of the harbor until 4 p.m. Monday. Contingency plans will be drawn up at a mass meeting Monday morning.

Pressure Applied

The blockade is not, of course, aimed at Britain, although imports of fish from Britain, seen as undercutting the local market prices, are part of the problem. But the fishermen, who are evidently well organized under the aegis of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, are utilizing a traditional French unionist strategy of applying pressure where it hurts, but indirectly. (They have also used more direct tactics—for example, against the owners of an $80,000 truck cargo of imported lobster, which was intercepted by French fishermen as it left a Channel port Wednesday night and destroyed.)

Late yesterday, the huge hangar-like depot buildings at Boulogne Maritime, normally swarming with passengers, were almost deserted. (A plaque on one of the buildings reads: "Here landed on the 13th of June 1917 General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Force that Came to Join the Defenders of Liberty.")

'How Much'

A visitor, oppressed by the silence, found some companionship in the terminal bar, where a handful of customers were trying to lighten the gloom. The barmaid offered the information that there were no boats today, "but perhaps tomorrow?" she said.

"Do you know how much they make?" The question on the fishermen's income was asked by a local resident. "About 10 francs a day, now," he said, "a bit more than $2, yes? A man can live on this, perhaps, for a while, but a man with a family? And this is the high season, mind you—think what it's like in July and August. The people in Paris are not even eating fish then, because they are away on vacation.."

The real problem, it seemed to the resident of a town whose economy depends almost entirely on the fishing industry, is the centuries-old French affliction of the multiple middlemen, "the intermediaries," as he put it. "Our fishermen get maybe 30 centimes a kilo for fish that brings at least 6 or 7 francs a kilo to the wholesaler." (Le Monde today reported that lieu jaune, a relative of cod, brought 1.5 francs a kilo to the fishermen and retailed for 12 francs; and merlan (whiting), sold by fishermen for 80 centimes a kilo, retailed for 6 francs).

Outside, on the empty quay, the bright sun could not blunt the edge of the Channel wind. It was a good day not to be fishing, especially for lieu jaune.

Dunkerque Reopened

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Ferry service between Dunkerque and Dover resumed today. A ferry left Dunkerque at 1 p.m. for Dover.

400 in New Delhi Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21 (AP).—About 400 persons marched on the U.S. Embassy yesterday to protest any lifting of the 10-year-old U.S. embargo on arms to Pakistan.

Shouting "American Agents Get Out of India," the demonstrators massed outside the embassy to listen to anti-American speeches after nearly 100 policemen blocked them from entering the embassy compound.

Shashi Bhushan, a member of Parliament belonging to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party, said that a renewal of U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan was part of an American plot "to keep Asians down and weak."

The demonstration ended peacefully with Mr. Bhushan and other organizers of the protest presenting a memorandum to Grant Smith, a first secretary in the embassy's political section, opposing arms supplies to Pakistan.

U. S. officials in Washington have said that a request by Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to have the arms embargo lifted is under active consideration and that a decision is expected in a few days.

U.S. Ambassador To Thais Recalled To Head Inquiry

BANGKOK, Feb. 21 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador William Kintner, the target of Thai protests because of his CIA links, is being recalled to Washington "to head a high-level study for the U.S. government on U.S. policy interest in the Pacific area," an embassy spokesman said today. No details of the study were available.

The embassy spokesman said that Mr. Kintner informed the Thai Foreign Ministry that he would be departing March 15 after receiving a request from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to organize the Pacific area study. But the spokesman said that the new job was "not a sudden thing" and that it had been discussed for "some time."

Shortly after Mr. Kintner's arrival 16 months ago, it was revealed that a Central Intelligence Agency agent had sent a false letter to the Thai Premier purporting to be a surrender offer from a Communist insurgent.

Mr. Kintner was accused of being a CIA agent. He denied the charge and any responsibility for the letter incident. But he acknowledged that he had worked with the CIA during his Army career in the 1950s.

Strauss Assails Finance Minister

BONN, Feb. 21. (UPI).—Opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss called for Finance Minister Hans Apel's resignation yesterday at a parliamentary debate on the government's annual economic report.

Economics Minister Hans Friderichs presented the report, saying the Socialist government's main aim this year was "an inflation-free boost in economic growth and improvement of the employment situation."

Mr. Strauss, leader of the Bavarian Christian Social Union, said the government's economic policies, in particular its tax reform, had failed and called on Mr. Apel to take the blame and resign. Mr. Apel replied that Mr. Strauss was "making business out of fright and crisis."

Pacifists on Okinawa Halt U.S. Exercise

OKINAWA, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Japanese pacifists staged a sit-in in the target area of a firing range yesterday and forced a U.S. Marine artillery unit to abandon live firing practice, police said.

Demonstrators waved banners at Camp Hansen to protest the firing, but there were no clashes with the troops, who were escorted by police. The demonstration is now in its third day.

2 Portal Women Released From Psychiatric Cell

TOULOUSE, France, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The pauper baroness Anne-Marie de Portal and her daughter, Marie-Agnès, were ordered released from a psychiatric ward here today and Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet called for a special inquiry into their case.

The Portals barricaded themselves in their home two years ago with the body of Baron Leonce de Portal after the property was auctioned off to pay debts and taxes.

When police overran the chateau Jan. 11, Jean-Louis de Portal, son of the baroness, was shot and killed while making a last stand with a shotgun.

The two women were arrested and confined in the hospital, where earlier this week they were pronounced irresponsible and dangerous.

They were expected to travel to Montpellier after their release to stay with a woman doctor friend who heads a group backing their case.

Mr. Lecanuet announced that he was setting up a special committee to look into all aspects of their case, both criminal and civil.

7 Turks Die in Fire

ANKARA, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Seven members of a sleeping Turkish family were killed when fire gutted their house in a village near Ordu, on the Black Sea coast in northern Turkey, the Haber news agency reported.

Air France Plans Concorde Run to Rio by November

LONDON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Plans by Air France to start supersonic Concorde service next November apparently came as a surprise today to British Airways whose first commercial Concorde flights are not expected to start until April, 1976.

Reports from Paris said Air France will start flying the Concorde across the South Atlantic between Paris and Rio de Janeiro by way of Dakar.

British Airways had hoped that both airlines would make a joint supersonic start on the North Atlantic run as early as possible next year.

There are still hopes by the British firm that some coordination might be arranged when it comes to inaugurating London-New York and Paris-New York services. A joint start would underline the Anglo-French partnership.

Pakistan Arrests 300, Seizes Arms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 21 (AP).—In nationwide pre-dawn raids, police arrested more than 300 students and recovered hundreds of unlicensed guns and large quantities of ammunition illegally hidden on university and college campuses, police said today.

The biggest haul of illicit guns and ammunition was made at Peshawar, 100 miles west of here, which is the administrative headquarters of the troubled North West Frontier Province.

Police confiscated 380 pistols and revolvers, seven Sten Guns, two sub-Sten guns and 2,800 cartridges, from campuses of Peshawar University, its affiliated institution Islamia College and in nearby fields, a spokesman said.

New Zealander Found Not Guilty of Spying

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 21 (AP).—A jury today found former top civil servant William Sutch not guilty of spying charges and the judge ordered him discharged immediately.

The prosecution charged "surreptitious and clandestine meetings" between Mr. Sutch, 67, and Soviet diplomat Dmitri Razgovorov. Mr. Sutch had pleaded not guilty to charges under the Official Secrets Act of obtaining information that could be useful to an enemy.

Manila Nuns, Priests In Anti-Regime March

MANILA, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Catholic nuns and priests were among about 3,000 persons who marched for five hours today through Manila streets to protest alleged government injustices.

The marchers stopped 14 times for prayer and some demonstrators delivered speeches. They expressed concern for political prisoners and lack of freedom under martial law. Martial law was proclaimed here in 1972.

President Ferdinand Marcos has called a referendum for Thursday on retaining martial law and the proposed reorganization of local government.

Labor Chief Slain In Argentine City

ROSARIO, Argentina, Feb. 21 (AP).—A right-wing Peronist labor leader was killed today by terrorists shooting from a moving car here, police said.

The victim was identified as Teodoro Ponce, a member of the Executive Committee of the powerful Steelworkers' Union.

Police also reported finding 14 bombs planted in different parts of Rosario, Argentina's third largest city, located 200 miles north of Buenos Aires.

3,000 Brazilians Died Of Meningitis in 1974

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil, Feb. 21 (AP).—The federal health minister said yesterday that 30,000 Brazilians were stricken by meningitis in 1974 and 3,000 died.

Paulo de Almeida Machado added that an undetermined number of persons were left with serious debilities by the nerve disease. The epidemic hit the city of Sao Paulo hardest.

Chinese Envoy Stages East Berlin Walkout

BERLIN, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The Chinese Ambassador to East Germany, Peng Kuang-wei, walked out of a ceremony marking the 57th anniversary of the Soviet Army here today when an East German official criticized Chinese ideology.

The envoy and his interpreter left their seats at the State Opera after the official, Col. Gen. Heinz Kessler, made a fleeting reference to Maoist divergence from Soviet Communism in a speech at the rally.

Presses Demands for Reform

Opposition Rejects Overtures by Park

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Feb. 21 (NYT).—President Chung Hee Park's offer of reconciliation with his opponents is being rejected.

At meetings or in public statements yesterday, many of his critics renewed their demands that the constitution be amended to curb presidential powers.

They demanded as well that the 35 political prisoners still in jail be released, that amnesty be granted to those just let out, that charges of torture by government agents be investigated and that accusations of rigged voting in last week's referendum on the President's policies be examined.

After the results of the referendum were announced—a substantial vote of confidence in the President's major policies—Mr. Park pledged to institute a "pan-national political structure" in which all elements of the nation would be brought into "total harmony." He also released 148 of the 183 political prisoners who had been in jail since last spring or summer for demanding constitutional revision or Mr. Park's resignation.

Opposition to Continue

At first, it appeared that the President had taken the political initiative away from his opponents. By yesterday, however, it was clear that Mr. Park's opponents intended to continue their denunciation.

Protests began at Protestant prayer meetings yesterday morning, held under a banner reading, "O Lord, please abolish the Yushin Constitution," Mr. Park's charter for his unrestricted authority.

The Rev. Park Hyung Kyu, who was just released from prison said he would be willing to compromise with the government if it showed "sincerity." But he added, "This is the age of falsehood."

Kim Kwan Suk, the general secretary of the National Council of Churches, who escaped from prison, said, "What we hope for is a method for a peaceful change of government in which the people have a say."

The poet Kim Chi Ha said, "This government is as rotten as the most rotten fish."

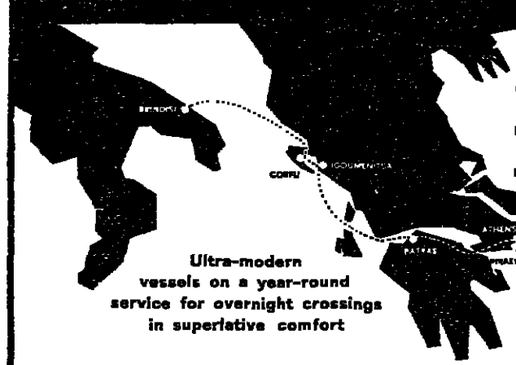
Diederichs Selected S. African President

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Nicolaas Diederichs, 71, today was made South Africa's president-elect when Parliament's Electoral College met in the chamber of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Diederichs, former finance minister, will be inaugurated as the republic's third president on April 19 for a seven-year term. He succeeds Jim Fouche, whose term expires April 9.

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CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE—PARIS

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Around European Museums and Galleries

Paris

Alain Lemosse, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue de Furstenberg, Paris 6, to March 5.

This is the second Paris show by this young artist and it keeps the promises made by the first. Lemosse's pieces are lightweight assemblages of minute pieces of old paper and cardboard, not fixed to any surface but hovering *in space, skewered on long black* pins, sometimes between two plates of glass, sometimes inside small crates assembled out of old bits of wood. Lemosse has matured since last year. He has tempered the virtuosity that was so perceptible then, without losing any of the quality.

* * *

Corneille, Galerie de l'Œil de Bœuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to March 7.

Corneille relates "The Adventures of Pinocchio" in a series of 25 silk-screen prints heightened with gouache. Corneille's manner, which remains faithful to the general principles advocated by the Cobra movement of which he was a member (an interest in and imitation of the art of children and psychotics as well as of popular art), is admirably suited to this sort of subject, and he tells his story in a quasi-childish idiom that somehow remains entirely personal and never gives the impression of using visual baby-talk.

* * *

Art Systems in Latin America, Espace Pierre Cardin, Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to March 31.

An important show of avant-garde Latin American art which stresses the identity crisis of the artists of that continent—a crisis arising out of a prolonged cultural dependence on Europe and an economic dependence on the United States. The political subject dominates the show, and one of the most effective pieces on display is the "Monument to an Assassinated Newspaperman" by Leopoldo Maler—a flaming typewriter. Sixty-two artists from eight countries (Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Paraguay and Guatemala) have contributed, 40 of them from Argentina where the Center of Art and Communication, which put the show together, has its seat. There is an important video section and a manifest interest in the possibilities of science (one work demonstrates the amount of electricity generated by a batch of potatoes).

* * *

"Very Fine Original Prints of the 20th Century," Galerie Berggruen, 70 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to April 5.

This show is, in fact, a sampling of prints from Berggruen's catalogue and pretty well deserves its title. A lot of Picasso, Miró and Matisse, but also Ernst, Chirico, Dali, Klee. Prices in the catalogue of over 550 items range from 300 francs (Baj) to 100,000 francs (Picasso—his least expensive print is at 4,000 francs).

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Patricia Fleur Bagrit, Ferrers Gallery, 9 Piccadilly Arcade, London S.W.1, to Feb. 28.

In this exhibition of recent drawings and paintings, the artist has become increasingly abstract, incorporating in each composition the symbol of the floating and multiplying heart. She is at her best with soft colors and at her most ethereal, despite the symbology.

* * *

Robert Cottingham, DM Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London S.W.3, to March 1.

One of the most interesting of the American hyper-realists, this is Cottingham's first one-man show in Europe. It consists chiefly of small paintings and prints, and is as compelling in its detail as was the work of Holman Hunt when he was most obedient to the tenets of Ruskin.

* * *

Robert Carroll, Bedford House Gallery, 106 Kensington Church Street, London W.8, to March 1.

American Robert Carroll, based in Italy, is a fantastic realist, preoccupied with the labyrinthine aspects of contemporary society. His people are caught in mazes of their own making and the artist wrestles with his own demon.

* * *

Maud Wethered/Fred Kormis, Fieldborne Galleries, 63 Queen's Grove, London N.W.8, to March 1.

In the 1920s, Maud Wethered left the Slade School, where she had studied with Tonks, and made several tours of Europe and the Near East. The resultant "Drawings of the Twenties" comprise her part in the exhibition. German-born Fred Kormis settled in England in 1934 and has lived and worked here ever since. He is a figurative sculptor who portrays homely Biblical mythology and the everyday with great felicity.

* * *

Philip Pearlstein, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies Street, London W.1, to March 8.

Under the title "The Human Figure," Pearlstein, in his first London show, presents eight large paintings in which the human form, in extreme detail, serves as the theme for pure painting. I cannot improve on the artist's self-description as "a stilled-action choreographer." It is significant that this style of work, which Pearlstein has been practicing since 1959, is at last coming into its rightful own.

* * *

Dutch Photographers, The Photographers' Gallery, 8 Great Newport Street, London W.C.2, to March 15.

In cooperation with the Canon Photo Gallery of Amsterdam, the London gallery is showing six surreal or fantastic photographers. Henk Meyer, with his hand-colored images, is the most down-to-earth and least fantastic of the six. Paul de Nooijer's images have a close affinity to the Max Ernst of the 1920s. Lorenzo Merlo is the most sophisticated; Peter Ruting the oldest and most accomplished. William Reppel, whose images are all most sensitively colored, has the freest imagination; Reinier Gerritsen is the glossiest.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Brussels

Works From the Maeght Foundation, Museum of Ixelles, Rue Jean van Volsen, Brussels, to March 16.

For the first time, the Maeght Foundation, established at St. Paul de Vence, France, has allowed some of its collection to travel. Among the 100 works are paintings by leading members of the School of Paris from the 1950s to the present, with a selection of earlier works from the 1930s by the pioneer sculptor in metal Julio Gonsalez.

The big Calder mobiles seem hulking in the confined space—but why carp when one has the chance to see the works of Kandinsky, Miro, Chagall in such abundance; the sharp color construction of Ellsworth Kelly; Steinberg's convoluted subtlety, Léger's picnic lunch, the Giacometti sculptures and sketches. This is an unusually lavish show for Brussels.

* * *

Chinese Art Treasures, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels, to April 9.

Brussels missed out on the exhibition of Chinese archaeological finds that drew huge crowds in Paris, London and the United States. Smaller selections from the large reserves of excavated tomb treasures have been on tour since 1973 in Sweden, Yugoslavia, Canada and Mexico. But, finally, Brussels and Amsterdam pooled their resources to bring an abbreviated edition of the Paris-London-U.S. show to Brussels. It consists of just over 200 pieces and, predictably, the jade funeral suit remains the star of the show.

* * *

West Coast Artists, Alexandra Monett Gallery, 154 Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, to March 1.

This selection of conceptual and minimal art by U.S. artists is a rather skimpy follow-up to the gallery's recent, lively Man Ray show. The range is from a psychotherapist's chart-like drawings, reflecting conflicting tensions in relationships, to the carefully-framed proof of a freak ability to write with both hands in different directions at the same time. A separate show in the same gallery of African primitive art, most of it from Nigeria, has more meat to it, with confident wood carvings of figures and animals, masks and fetishes.

* * *

Pierre Lahaut, Galerie Hervé Alexandre, 93 Avenue Henri Jaspar, Brussels, to March 1.

This Belgian artist places tiny, detailed figures and scenes on a band of grass against an immense expanse of painted white canvas. Dwarfed by the sky, a nude stands by her chaise longue; a giraffe poses for flight; a race-horse stands in a wire cage; a couple in evening dress embrace, watched by an impassive wolfhound. It's all as if seen from a long way off through a telescopic lens.

* * *

Herman Braun, Galerie Isy Brachot, 62A Avenue Louise, Brussels, to March 1.

A Peruvian living in Paris, Braun has a strong political bias to his paintings. He takes a well-known work from another age and analyzes it on canvas, in the process making his own additions and alterations. In this show, he uses Poussin's "Rape of the Sabines" as his main theme, fragmenting it and festooning the borders with his own trompe l'oeil offerings in the form of supermarket produce, banal everyday objects. By these extensions to the earlier neo-classical master, Braun seeks to show a natural progression from the thoughtful accuracy of Poussin's time to today's hyperrealism.

—RONA DOBSON.



Robert Cottingham's Lithograph "Art," on view at the DM Gallery in London.

Ellington Band—Not the Same Minus Duke

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 21 (IHT).—A Glenn Miller orchestra without Glenn Miller is less of an anachronism than a Duke Ellington orchestra without Duke Ellington, even with the Duke's son as leader and his grandson on hand as rhythm guitarist.

This, at least, was the overall impression with which one left the Odeon theater in Hammersmith last night, where the Duke Ellington Orchestra, directed by Mercer Ellington, as the billing now reads, opened a European tour.

Miller's magic was a sound, a matter of distinctive scoring capable of reproduction by any assembly of first-class jazzmen. Ellington's secret was the ability to recruit, reconcile and write for, over nearly half a century, several dozen superbly accomplished and highly individual virtuosos. Not to mention, of course, his own authoritative and magnetic presence at the piano, fronting the band, or chatting up the audience.

Mercer Ellington's band is both new and young, and its characteristics are those common to newness and youth. Of the old guard, only Cootie Williams, who replaced Bubber Miley in the Duke's trumpet section in 1929, remains. It seemed significant that his playing of "The Shepherd (Who Watches Over the Night Flock)" just before the intermission was the first performance to ignite the audience and revive memories of former glory.

For the rest, there were the beloved Ellington tunes, too often sadly vitiated, especially in the slow numbers, by slack rhythm and perfunctory accentuation, and burdened with interminable soloing by deft young instrumentalists who have yet to learn that 1,000 notes are likely to say less than 10 played by a musician who knows where to put them and how to bend them.

Mercer Ellington has much of his father's charm, and something of his father's voice in speech, and after the intermission he reappeared in a pink and black outfit reminiscent of the Duke's flamboyant sartorial elegance. But as a leader and as a presence he does not, yet at least, generate the same authority and tension.

He has assembled some excellent musicians, the most eloquent and Ellingtonian of them Joe Temperley, a Scot, sitting in the late Harry Carney's baritone chair. They do not, thus far, constitute a band with a distinctive profile. The program needs pruning, tightening and pacing. There is still wood-shedding to be done.

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THEATER

London's Young Vic Revives 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 21 (IHT).—There does not seem much reason for a revival of "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," one of Shakespeare's earliest and slightest plays. Certainly none emerges from Jeremy James Taylor's straightforward, truncated production at the Young Vic, although it occasionally manages to charm, as its young company respond to the romantic, adolescent mood of the poetry and plot.

The artificial pastoral mode of the writing is stressed by the play's 18th-century French setting, with its prettily arranged flowers and its swing for pseudo-shepherdesses to sit upon. But the Young Vic's usual knockabout way with Shakespeare still prevails, so that the production veers erratically from delicate Watteau to hearty "What ho!"

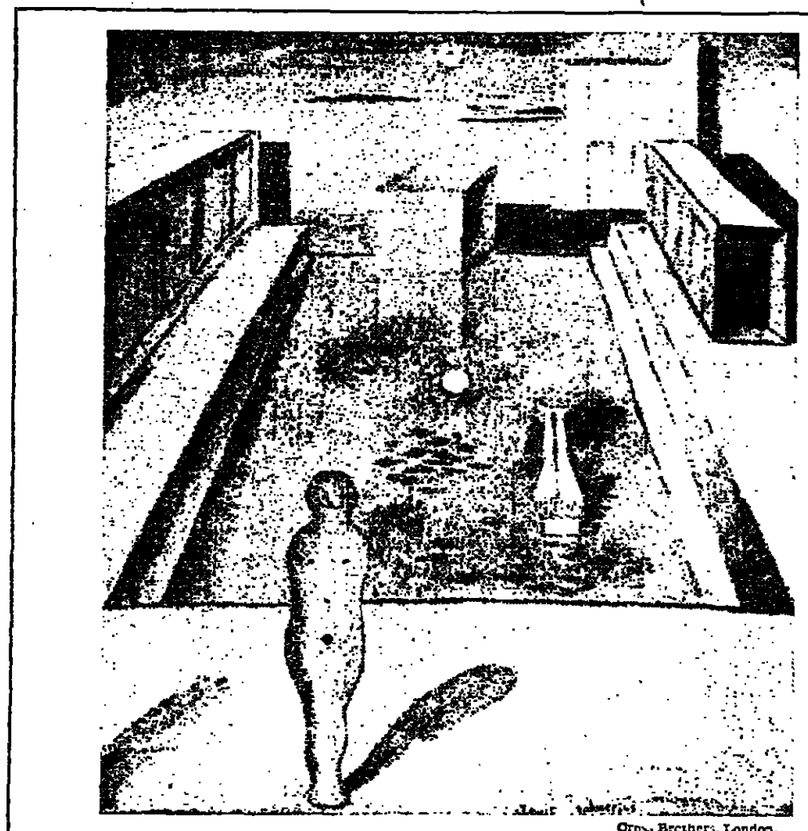
Judy Geeson plays Julia, one of the play's unhappy lovers, in a Shirley Temple manner, all giggles and sudden sulks and galumphing around the stage with her maid. When Silvia, all grace and dignity in Joanna McCallum's performance, announces that she is going to confession, the news is greeted with shrieks of hysterical laughter. And at one point the noble Duke of Milan frightens away a band of outlaws by roaring at them as if he were a pantomime villain.

There is no hierarchical order in the play, no way to distinguish aristocrats and servants—all tend to gabble the verse in identical demotic accents, and no attempt to create a coherent world in which the actions of the young lovers would make some sort of sense.

The comedy survives the company's treatment better than the romance. Peter O'Farrell's strutting fop of a Thurio, though unlikely within the context of the play, is an amusing creation. And Alfred Lynch makes a delightfully lugubrious Launce, aided by a scene-stealing dog who yawned while his master spoke, tried to chase one of the other characters off the stage, and settled to practice his complete—and large—repertoire of barks that included a loud querulous snap and a low inquisitive yap. He barked through some of the duller speeches with a fine critical acumen. It would be a dull dog indeed that found this production satisfactory.

Art Stolen in Germany

HANNOVER, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Thieves broke through a museum door early today and stole paintings valued at 1,100,000 deutsche marks. The stolen works included 19 paintings by 19th-century German cartoonist Wilhelm Busch and 25 sketches by Berlin caricaturist Heinrich Zille.



Cross Brothers, London.

"Aquis Submersis," a Max Ernst work dated 1919. The oil on canvas is part of the Guggenheim Museum's New York show of surrealist art (IHT, Feb. 15-16). Exhibition opens in Paris May 15.

ART MARKET: *Dealing With a Brokerage House*

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—That there is a growing interest in 20th-century art as investment is illustrated by the creation of Artco Management, which describes itself as "an international service for professional investment in modern art."

The idea is simple. Unlike some funds which buy works of art with a view to reselling them and which pay shareholders dividends, Artco advises on purchases, buys on behalf of clients and resells for clients if they wish—but the company itself does not own any works of art. It is, in fact, an art brokerage.

The business was the idea of Eddo Bult, a Dutchman in his thirties who studied art at the Sorbonne and has degrees in economics from the University of Lausanne and INSEAD, a business school in Fontainebleau, France. In the first stages of his career, he worked for Nestlé and other companies, eventually becoming, at 32, general manager of TRW, Inc., the European branch of the Cleveland-based multinational corporation.

He quit in December, 1972, to devote himself to the art business, motivated, he says, by his interest in contemporary art. He collected, and still collects, Charchoune, Poliakoff, Matta, Jacques Doucet and others.

Struck by Contrast

Bult had been struck by the contrast—in the early '70s—between a sluggish stock market and a booming art business. Many people could and should invest in art, he reasoned, but failed to do so because of lack of experience, time and opportunity.

In mid-1973, Artco International was incorporated in Panama—"for flexibility," Bult says—with capital of $100,000. Its Geneva-based affiliate is Artco Management, which has capital of 250,000 Swiss francs. The original company is being phased out. Bult, the president, and Carl Fiach, vice-president, are majority stockholders.

The backgrounds of the board members shed light on this new world of art dealing:

Fiach, a Swede with a master's degree from the University of Stockholm, was once chief press officer for the city of Stockholm and later held a similar job at the Swedish Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. An art collector of long standing, he first advised friends on purchases and then started dealing privately, selling Jim Dines, Armans, Césars, etc.

Thes treasurer, Yves Kempf, is French. He has a degree in engineering from the University of Grenoble and is a partner and director of Capital Management of France and Bearbull, investment advisers.

Similar Backgrounds

Other members of the board: Georges Muller, French, is a civil engineer, a graduate of the New York Institute of Finance who had an international financial career with Walston and Co. of New York before becoming managing director of Bearbull; Prince Antal Esterhazy de Galanta, an Austrian, who studied art and history in Vienna and took degrees in economics and engineering at Louvain University in Belgium; Knut Kühn-Leitz, a German, who has a degree in economics and is the general manager of Ernst Leitz—Leica cameras—and great-grandson of the founder of the German firm. Excepting Fiach, all have degrees from INSEAD and close connections with U.S. businesses. Their backgrounds account for their procedures.

The company lists two "investment schemes." For a "diversified portfolio" of "well-established artists" whose works cost between 20,000 and 25,000 Swiss francs, the minimum investment is 150,000 Swiss francs. The company says that this program is for the security-minded client.

Since January, an "avant-garde investment scheme" has been offered for a minimum investment of 50,000 Swiss francs. Under the plan, clients acquire work by artists who have had successful shows in national museums and galleries but are not yet internationally known.

The client pays no fee to Artco when he makes his purchase but Artco charges the gallery 8 per cent of the selling price. A 10 per cent fee is charged to the client if he wishes to resell through Artco.

'Help' of Galleries

The new angle lies in the buying policy. Twenty galleries agreed to "help" Artco. The galleries include Galerie Beyeler, Basel; Galerie André Emmerich, Zurich; Gallery Leo Castelli, Gallery Robert Elkon and Gallery Cordier and Ekström, New York; Galerie Sonnabend, Paris; and Galerie Isy Brachot, Brussels. "Leading modern art galleries," as Bult likes to call them.

Bult and Fiach asked the galleries to recommend artists—the first list totaled 150. Then, they cross-checked recommendations with all the galleries, pruning the list to 50.

Next a panel of experts was set up. Their first role was to deal with the associated galleries to establish the definitive list, then to revise it as necessary. The panel also assesses the quality, authenticity and competitive price of each work submitted by the galleries or coming from other sources.

There are six panel members, among them Richard Baker of New York, who started collecting contemporary art after World War II. Bult says that most of the works Baker owns are now worth at least $50,000 each although he never paid more than $3,000 for one.

Others are:

- Samuel Green, who staged Andy Warhol's one-man show, once director of the University of Pennsylvania's Institute of Contemporary Art and sculpture consultant for New York City. He is now an adviser to private and corporate collectors.
- The Rev. Joseph Love of Tokyo, a resident of Japan since 1957, assistant professor of art history of Sophia University (Tokyo).
- Pierre Restany, a Milan and Paris art critic.
- Emiel Veranneman, director of the Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels.
- Jean-Claude Binoche, a Paris auctioneer.

From March 1 through May 30, 1974, the Artco turnover, Bult says, was 1.4 million Swiss francs. He has nothing to say about what happened between May and late December—"during the crisis"—but claims a turnover of 1.6 million Swiss francs for last month alone.

Artco France has just opened an office at 33 Rue Galilée in Paris. Bult is hopeful. The latest company release includes the names of Frankenthaler, Noland, Riopelle and De Soto among Artco purchases in 1974. It claims a 10-per-cent appreciation over an eight-month period for a work by Frankenthaler, bought at $17,500; 11.4 per cent over a 10-month period for a Noland, bought at $41,300; 50 per cent on a Riopelle, bought in March, 1974, for $25,000; and nil on the De Soto, bought for $10,000 last October.

The report is a perfect reflection of the mixture of commercial astuteness, candor and some naïveté.

Art Recovered In 2 Operations By Milan Police

MILAN, Feb. 21 (AP).—Police said this week that two separate operations led to the recovery of a large number of ancient pots, statuettes, paintings and other works of art coming from bootleg excavations or thefts.

At nearby Brescia, the search of several city apartments and a country villa produced half a dozen Renaissance paintings, gilded candlesticks, crucifixes and other items. Most of them were stolen from churches and private houses in northern Italy. But at least one, a 17th-century crucifix, came from Yugoslavia, police said, which indicated international connections.

Milan investigators looking for northern terminals of ancient items from clandestine digging in southern Italy seized a large number of pots, jewels and statuettes in a garage.

They said that antiques were mixed with fakes. They arrested the garage owner, who claimed that he had nothing but fakes.

POLAND

A Look at Warsaw's Musical Life

By David Stevens

WARSAW (IHT).—The Polish capital's music life centers on two buildings in the heart of the city, the Teatr Wielki (or Grand Theater) and the Philharmonia Narodowa (National Philharmonic Hall), both destroyed during World War II and rebuilt in the following 20 years to resume their former roles.

The theater is both a national monument and, as a building, one of the world's great opera houses. Designed by an Italian, Antonio Corazzi, and first opened in 1833, it has a vast colonnaded facade that occupies one entire side of Theater Square and which is the only part of the original building remaining. The rest shared the fate of wartime Warsaw and its gutted auditorium was the scene of some of the grisliest acts of Nazi terrorism.

Reopened in 1965, it now has a modernized four-level auditorium of almost 2,000 seats—small compared with the Met or La Scala—but backstage it is a veritable factory that must be a theater director's dream.

The main stage is roughly 25 meters square, with two comparable side stages and a rear that permits a full depth of 66 meters—occasionally used to good effect in, for instance, the "Soldiers' Chorus" of "Faust." The stage tower has a usable height of 34 meters, its equipment is complex and completely modern. It contains vast areas for scenery construction and the like, and the artists' dressing rooms would not be out of place in a first-class hotel. The whole complex also contains another theater, an experimental stage with seating for 250 under the roof and various theatrical clubs and libraries.

Artistically, it is a repertory opera and ballet company, and its February bill of fare comprised 12 operas (eight Italian and four by Verdi, including the highly successful new "Falstaff" in its Warsaw premiere) and six ballets (four from the 19th-century romantic repertory). Polish composers are represented by "The Haunted Manor" by Stanislaw Moniuszko, the father of Polish national opera, two other lyric works and one ballet program. Wagner is making a cautious re-entry—"Tannhäuser" is in the opera's repertory and the third act of "Parsifal" was given a concert performance at Philharmonic Hall this season—but the language of all performances at the opera, "Lucia" and "Falstaff" excepted, is Polish.

Weekend performances in the small rooftop theater are devoted to experimental or chamber-scale works. Stravinsky's "L'Histoire du Soldat" and Cimarosa's "Il Maestro di Cappella" is one double-bill this month, and last week saw the premiere of a new ballet program set to music by Krysztof Penderecki and other Polish contemporaries.

If the plans are realized, the company will visit the United States during the bicentennial celebrations with—it is hoped—the new "Falstaff," Moniuszko's "Halka," the Polish national opera, first performed here in 1858, and a production of Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun," which is currently suffering some difficult birth pains.

The National Philharmonic Hall, first opened in 1902 and reopened in 1955, contains a main concert hall of about a thousand seats, typically Central European in its rectangular shape and with handsome wooden music stands that contribute to its 19th-century atmosphere, and a second hall of about half that size.

It is the home of the National Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, whose current musical director is Witold Rowicki. It gives a weekly series of concerts (usually three performances of each program) during the season, and its repertory ranges from the standard to the modern.

It seems to be a solid, if unexceptional, ensemble that could use more rehearsal time than it gets. For last week's concerts most of that time seemed to have been devoted to the Warsaw premiere of Penderecki's "Partita" for chamber orchestra, harpsichord, harp, double-bass and guitars, a work commissioned by the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y., and first performed there in 1972. This weekend, Gilbert Amy is the guest conductor in an all-French program, including one of his own works.

But Warsaw, oddly enough, is not Poland's orchestral capital. Partly because of the immediate postwar housing difficulties, the Polish radio established its main orchestras in other cities such as Katowice and Cracow, and the one in Katowice has the reputation of being the nation's leading orchestra.

Philharmonic Hall also is the home base for other events that have made Poland's musical life known elsewhere—principally the annual Warsaw Autumn, the festival of contemporary music, and the Chopin piano competition, held every five years and scheduled again for September of this year. The Polish eliminations have just been held.

As with other musically fertile Eastern European countries, Polish musical life is unhappily marked by a flight to the West of many of the most talented musicians, who then return, if at all, only as guests.

Conductors such as Stanislaw Skrowaczewski, Jan Krenz, Jerzy Semkow (the last two former music directors at the opera), Kazimierz Kord (former conductor of the Katowice Radio Symphony) and Henryk Czyz either have permanent posts abroad or are at least more active outside Poland than at home, as are some singers such as Teresa Zylis-Gara, Teresa Kubiak and Wieslaw Ochman.

Poland also has a formidable contingent of postwar composers of which Witold Lutoslawski is the still very active elder statesman and the 42-year-old Penderecki is doubtless the most in demand—most of his commissions come from abroad and he leads a brisk career throughout the West as the conductor of his own works.

But the vicissitudes of Polish history being what they are, the nation not only takes the displacing of Polish musicians in its stride, but seems proud of it. Chopin remains a national mania, although Paris also claims him. Artur Rubinstein's glorious career is no less an occasion for national pride, and the emigrant singers are seen as following in the footsteps of the De Reszke brothers.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

Plays

"Love's Labor's Lost," "not a very well-constructed or even a very considerable play," requires the director to "find individuality where little exists and to patch over the carefree haste of the poet's invention," Clive Barnes says. This is what David Jones, directing the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Brooklyn Music Academy, has done. Barnes points out that this Shakespeare work is "something like an operetta without music. One of the things Jones has done is to give the composer, William Southgate, a chance to make the music a little more than incidental." The director "takes everything, and fairly so, pell-mell, and the company follows his cry like carefree children on hobbyhorses."

"Four Friends," by Larry Kramer (Oscar nominee for his screenplay of D.H. Lawrence's "Women in Love") is "an ambitiously conceived cliché," according to Clive Barnes. "With friends like these, the theater would never need enemies". The story concerns four former Yale roommates who arrive, after 15 years, at the stunning conclusion "that nothing will ever be the same again—they probably wish they had enrolled at Harvard all those years ago." The dialogue is a tour de force of commonplaces, the acting "atrocious, but then the actors were at a disadvantage." Alfred Gingold directed "fairly unnoticeably."

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A GENEVE

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Les 6 et 7 mars, Madame Motte inaugure.

Si la première soirée doit être consacrée à la dispersion d'huiles et de gouaches des grands maîtres de la peinture moderne, la seconde constituera, elle, une "première". Jamais encore n'avait été, en effet, réunie et mise aux enchères, à Genève, une telle collection de lithographies, de revues et d'albums illustrés d'estampes rares.

Vente prestigieuse; par la quantité, puisque plus de cent vingt gravures, lithos, eaux fortes seront présentées au public; par la qualité surtout des signatures, la vacation groupant, entre autres dans un même rayonnement, les noms de Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, Buffet, Calder, Dali, Erni, Ernst, Friedlaender, Foujita, Klee, Marie Laurencin, Matisse, Miro, Tapies, Vasarely et, en une espèce de "gala" exceptionnel, quarante-cinq lithographies de Picasso.

Celui-ci aura également été à l'honneur, la veille, le 6 mars; car une huile cubiste, Le Journal, mérite bien de passer en "vedette américaine" au cours d'un véritable festival de la peinture. Elle avait marqué la période synthétique de ce mouvement dont Picasso disait "quand nous avons fait du cubisme, nous n'avions aucune intention de faire du cubisme". M. Jourdain faisait bien de la prose! Les toiles, les aquarelles ou les gouaches qui entoureront l'œuvre du peintre de Guernica, rapprocheront les continents, car elles auront été admirées, séparément, par les uns ou les autres, au hasard d'expositions, du monde entier. Dans les salons de la galerie Motte, ensemble, vus par tous, voisineront, notamment, les Falaises de Dieppe par Monet, le Paysage humanisé de Brauner, Une femme entourée de deux personnages par Miro, les Pichet et as de trèfle de Braque, une Plage rose vue par Bonnard, Le Triangle intégré, aquarelle et dessin de Kandinsky, dont les toiles attirent toujours les fanatiques quotidiens du Musée Guggenheim à New York que ne lassent jamais, non plus, le goudron, le charbon, le sable employés par Dubuffet, dont l'Hourloupe agrémentera la vente du Quai Guisan.

Et sans doute L'Entrée du Port de Dieppe par Picasso rappellera-t-elle que le grand animateur de l'impressionnisme apportait toute sa sollicitude aux jeunes artistes. Kijno, avec son Hommage à Andrei Roublev eût certainement bénéficié de cet appui. Même sans lui, au milieu de ces glorieux anciens, un engouement international en fait aujourd'hui le peintre "qui monte."

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4½	1¼	A Medicorp	75	171	3⅛	3	3	
13⅞	3¼	Am Motors	11	305	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	78	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞—	¼
7⅞	3	Am Seating		9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
15¼	5¼	AmShip .68	109	920	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅜
27⅞	13	A Smelt 1.50	3	166	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
15⅜	7¾	AmStand .80	5	44	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		4	52¾	52¼	52½+	½
13⅜	5½	AmSterll .28	10	48	8¼	8	8⅛—	⅛
25	22¾	AmStores 2	4	08	35½	35	35	
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1046	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	x1462	50⅞	50⅜	50¾+	⅜
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		86	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝+	½
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		15	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
48¼	38½	ATT pfA3.64		12	45¾	45⅝	45¾+	⅛
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
13⅞	8½	Ameron .90	4	11	12½	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	AmesD .10e	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅞	9¼	Ametek 1	6	12	14¾	14	14⅝	
24	9	AMF In 1.24	11	189	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
22⅞	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4	35	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
45¼	20⅞	AMP Inc .37	26	189	33⅝	32½	32½—	⅝
9½	6½	Ampco .40a	3	11	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	162	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
9¼	1½	Amrep Corp	5	112	3½	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
32½	22¾	Amstar 2.10	2	48	31⅝	31	31½+	⅝
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68		13	8⅛	8	8	
49¾	32	Amsted 3.20	5	19	48⅛	47⅝	47¾—	¼
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	16	7	6¾	6¾	
30	13¼	Anacon 1.20	3	245	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
18⅞	12	AnchrH 1.08	7	8	16	15¾	15¾—	½
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	73	25½	25⅛	25¼+	1¼
9	3⅞	Angelica .12	7	513	6	5⅝	6 +	¼
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .82t	4	34	17½	17	17 —	¼
15⅝	9⅛	Apache .50	5	31	10⅝	10¼	10½	
15½	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3	71	12⅞	12⅝	12½+	¼
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		339	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
13⅜	4¼	APL Corp 1	5	55	13	12⅝	12⅝+	⅝
12¾	7½	APL pfOl.06		13	12½	12	12½+	½
10	5¼	APL pfB .50		1	9½	9½	9½	
100	70¼	ApPw pf8.12		z100	78⅞	78½	78½+	2½
9⅛	⅞	Appld Mag		22	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	13	56	75¼	73¼	74	
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	32	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
24⅞	13½	ArchrD .25b	12	227	22	21	21⅞+	⅞
4⅝	1¾	Arctic Entr		7	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11	2	Aristar	40	26	4	3⅞	4	
19¾	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	141	14⅛	13⅞	14	
12¼	4½	ArkBest .44		9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
27¾	15⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	66	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		147	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Armada Cp	4	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
29⅛	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	259	27⅝	27	27¼+	⅛
31¼	22	Arm pf 2.10		8	28½	28¼	28¼—	¼
57	43	Armr pf4.75		z020	51	51	51	
32⅞	14⅝	ArmstCk .92	16	98	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅜
54	37½	ArmC pf3.75		z100	48	48	48	
22⅝	11⅞	Armst Rub	5	17	12	11¾	12	
14⅝	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13¼	5	Arvinind .52	10	35	7⅜	7½	7⅜+	¼
104½	52⅛	ASA Lt 1.40		176	82½	81¼	81⅜—	⅝
27⅝	15⅝	AshlOil 1.50	4	102	19⅞	19⅝	19¾+	⅛
31⅝	13⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	7	30	23¼	22⅞	23	
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	5	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5¼	Athlone .40	3	103	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
15	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	4	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
20⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	44	16½	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	506	88⅞	86½	87¾—	¾
52½	40	AtlRc pf3.75		z20	48	48	48 —	1
74¼	48	AtlRc pf2.20		428	58½	57⅞	58¼—	¼
2⅝	1	Atlas Corp		48	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	5	104	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
56⅞	20⅜	AutDat .20e	24	234	43⅞	42¼	43¾+	1½
3¼	1⅜	Autom Ind		1250	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	11	40	4	3¾	4 +	¼
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		95	⅝	⅝	⅝+	1-16
35⅝	9	AvcoCp pf		13	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅜
44	21¾	AveryPd .30	18	111	32⅝	31⅜	32	
21½	4¼	Avis Inc	11	181	7⅜	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Avnetinc .34	3	46	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	¼
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	18	497	35½	34¼	34⅜—	1⅛
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	12	45	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37¼	11½	BabckW .80	7	190	19⅝	18¾	19¼+	⅛
6½	2¾	Bache .10e		218	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅛
19¾	3½	BakerIn .20	6	2898	7⅞	6	7⅞+	1½
43⅞	22½	BakerOil .37	20	54	38⅞	38½	38⅝+	¼
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	5	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	¼
14¼	8¼	Ball Cp .60	7	13	14	14	14 +	⅛
25½	12⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	117	19½	19¼	19¼	
24¼	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
36⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	24	30	32¼	32	32¼+	½
6	2	Bangr Punt		16	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	18	30½	30	30½+	½
27¼	8⅛	Bk of Va .88	5	13	11⅞	11½	11⅜+	¼
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6	70	38¼	37⅝	38 +	1
34	16	BarbOil .80e		24	21½	21¼	21¼	
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	16	34	16	15⅞	16 +	¼
22⅝	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		16	2⅞	2⅝	2¾—	⅛
10¼	6	BasicInc .40	3	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	BatesMf .20	3	84	16	15⅞	15⅞+	¼
1 5-16	7-16	BatesMfg rt		161	9-16	7-16	½	
22½	14¾	Bate Mf pf 1		19	20¼	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
22¼	3⅝	Bathind .40	5	135	7¼	7	7⅛	
45	17¾	BauschL .60	13	499	27¼	26¾	27¼+	⅛
48⅞	24⅝	BaxtLab .19	34	289	42⅞	41¾	42 +	⅛
18	13	BaySIG 1.80	7	4	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
6	3⅛	BaykCig .32		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	8	17	18⅝	18	18¼	
23⅞	12⅛	BeatFds .72	12	468	21¼	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
110	65	BeatFd pf 4		6	105	104	105 +	3¼
40	16	Beckmn .50	12	16	27½	26¾	27 —	¼
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	20	52	34½	33⅞	34¼—	¼
10⅞	6⅝	BeechA .60b	6	299	11	9⅝	11 +	1
24⅝	15	Beker .28	5	442	21	20⅞	20½—	¼
18½	9½	BelcoP .50e	4	40	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
8¼	4⅞	BeldHe .30b	6	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
25⅞	8¾	Bell How .84	5	68	14¾	14¼	14¼—	¼
18	11⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	½
30¼	20	Bendix 1.80	6	28	29⅝	28¾	28⅞—	⅜
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		1	44½	44½	44½—	⅜
27⅞	11¾	BenfICp 1.25	5	231	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅞
67	37	Benef pf4.30		9	50	49	49 —	¾
31½	20⅜	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z90	26½	26	26 —	1½
20½	3⅛	BenSM 2.30e	2	14	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
6	2¼	BengtB .07e	8	280	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		42	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	
6¼	2½	Best Prod	6	10	5⅛	4⅞	5 —	⅛
35⅛	23½	BethStl 2a	4	349	31⅜	31¼	31½+	⅛
37½	35¾	BigThree n	15	99	37⅝	36	37⅛+	1
41½	20	BlackDr .40	27	487	30¾	29⅞	29⅞+	⅝
7½	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	15	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	10	13¼	12⅞	13¼	
16¼	7	BlockHR .40	12	65	15⅞	15¼	15½	
21¼	12	BlueBell .80	5	31	17½	17¼	17⅛	
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		15	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
20½	11⅝	Boeing .80	6	231	17¾	17	17⅛+	⅞
19	9⅞	BoiseCas .50	4	183	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		10	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
22	13¼	BkMont 1.50	7	12	22	21½	21¾+	½
25¼	15¼	Borden 1.30	9	278	24⅝	23¾	23⅞—	⅝
22⅝	12½	BorWar 1.35	6	34	17	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Bormans	7	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	66	19	18⅛	18⅞+	⅝
107½	65¼	BosE pf8.88		z50	84½	84½	84½	
12½	4½	Braniff .20e	5	626	7⅛	6⅞	7	
47¼	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	13	37	41½	40½	41⅜+	⅝
63¼	30⅝	BristM 1.52	16	205	60⅝	59⅝	60¼+	⅝
39¼	25	BristM pf2		3	38¼	38⅛	38½—	½
14¼	4½	BritPet .40e	2	114	9¼	8⅞	9 —	⅛
16	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	18	15½	15	15½—	⅛
26⅝	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	12	16¼	16	16¼	
23¼	13⅝	BwnGp 1.60	7	13	16⅛	16	16	
10¼	4¼	BwnShrp .20	4	17	6	5⅞	5⅞+	¼
13⅞	2⅝	BrwnFer .20	7	389	6¼	5⅝	6⅛+	⅝
18⅛	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	132	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	3	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
20⅝	3	BT Mt 1.15e		13	5	4⅞	4⅞	
46½	19	BucyErie 1	14	258	34½	32⅝	33⅞—	⅝
12½	7	BuddCo .80	5	39	9⅞	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
6¼	4⅝	BudCa pf.60		3	5	5	5 +	½
7½	2¼	Budtind .22t	4	9	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	16	9	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	½
13	6¾	BulovaW .70	6	16	8½	8¼	8⅜	
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	66	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		17	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
26½	13⅝	BurlInd 1.20	6	190	20	19¾	19¾+	⅛
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	123	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝+	¼
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅛	10¼	Burndy .78	7	9	19¼	19	19¼	
113	61⅛	Burrghs .60	24	398	98⅞	95⅞	98½+	⅜

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26⅞	2⅝	CabCab For	2	28	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
29¾	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	¼
3⅞	1¼	Cadence Ind		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅜	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
4½	1⅝	Cal Finanl	7	40	3½	3¼	3½	
21	12⅞	CalP Ut 1.52	6	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
20¾	6¼	Callahn .15r	9	65	12½	11⅞	11⅞—	⅝
14¼	1⅝	Camrn Brn		2	2¼	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
47⅛	19⅝	CamRL .60a	21	164	35⅞	34⅝	35 —	¾
37⅞	22¼	CamSp 1.24	12	34	30⅞	30½	30½	
35	31½	CenSouRy 3	6	z10	33½	33¼	33½—	½
18⅝	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	7	79	17⅛	16⅞	17	
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
39⅛	16¾	CapCit Com	11	4	32	32	32 +	¼
31	13⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	49	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
21	1¼	Capit Mtg		14	2½	2½	2½	
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	71	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
18⅛	9½	Carlisle .88	3	10	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	63½	63½	63½	
9½	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	6	3	5	5	5	
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	6	232	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
31¼	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	63	20¼	19⅞	20 +	¼
17	6	CarrCp .52	23	80	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
14⅞	8½	CarrGn .57e		1	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	9	21	19¼	19	19 —	⅜
32	22	CartHw pf 2		18	33½	32½	32½—	½
9⅛	4⅛	CartWall .40	8	67	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
11	6	CasoNGs .92	7	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	6	21	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
69⅞	39⅝	CaterTr 1.80	16	458	64⅝	63⅛	64½+	2
40¾	25	CBS 1.46	11	228	41⅞	40½	41⅝+	⅞
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		6	28	27⅝	28 +	⅞
17	11⅞	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	11	15⅝	15	15 —	½
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	126	29½	29⅞	30¼—	⅛
55¼	40	Celn pfA4.50		4	47½	47	47½—	⅛
15⅝	3¼	Cencoinc .20		172	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
19	4	Centex .12	12	500	8½	7¾	8⅛+	½
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	8	4	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
20¾	10	CenIlLt 1.60	8	47	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z600	28	28	28 —	⅛
19⅞	8½	CenIIPS 1.20	8	35	12⅝	12⅝	12½	
17¾	11⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	47	17¼	17	17¼+	¼
17⅝	10½	CeMPw 1.34	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17¼	10¾	CenSoW 1.16	9	418	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
23¾	9⅝	CenSoya .60	7	70	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅝
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	62	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
14¾	6½	Centrn Data	8	169	14½	13	13½—	⅞
19½	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	67	14	14	14	
19⅞	6½	Cert-teed .60	13	30	10	9¾	10	
19	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	327	15½	14	15⅜+	1⅜
20⅞	9⅝	Champint 1	5	117	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
68	46	Chml pf5.50		z50	57¼	57	57 +	1¼
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		38	16¾	16⅛	16¼+	⅜
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	8	142	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
20⅝	7	Chenco .60	13	155	21¼	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
35½	12¼	ChartCo .40e	2	64	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	6	14	24¼	24	24¼+	⅛
10½	7	ChaseFd .72		x15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
56½	24⅞	ChaseM 2.20	6	267	35⅛	34½	34¾—	¼
42⅛	3⅞	ChasT 1.73e		154	5	4⅞	5	
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	2	19	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
28⅝	13½	Chemfn 1.10	5	336	28⅝	23⅜	28⅝+	⅛
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	183	36⅞	36¼	36⅞+	⅜
38½	25¼	CheVa 1.80a	4	6	32	31⅞	32 —	⅛
67½	26¾	Chesbg 1.36	19	115	53⅝	51	52¼+	1⅞
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	142	32¼	31⅞	32	
14⅝	9½	ChiEasll .65	5	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	2	578	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
18½	5	ChiMilw pf		6	14⅛	14	14 +	¾
33½	19¾	ChiPneuT 2	7	9	26	25⅞	25 +	⅛
13¼	7	ChiRkl Pac		27	10⅛	9½	10⅛+	¾
6	1⅞	ChkFull .12r		2	3	3	3 +	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Chris Craf t		350	4⅛	3⅞	3½—	⅝
11⅛	3⅝	ChCft cvpf		3	8	7⅞	8	
13⅛	7⅝	Chromal .70	5	41	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
20⅛	7	Chrysler		1180	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	½
6⅝	1	Chrysler wt		40	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
14⅞	⅝	CI Mtg Gp		42	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11½	2	CI Rlt Inv		8	4⅛	4	4	
23¼	15¼	CinBell 1.60	7	8	20½	20⅜	20½	
23¼	13⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	31	18	17⅝	17⅞—	¼
114	92⅛	CinG pf9.30		z30	102¼	102¼	102¼	
95⅛	71	CinG pf7.44		z250	83	83	83 —	1
53½	35¾	CinGE pf 4		z70	46¼	46	46¼+	1¾
36⅛	11¾	CinMila 1.40	5	227	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜+	⅝
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	59	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
46¼	20⅛	Citicorp .80	13	1268	33⅝	33	33½—	⅛
62¼	32¾	CitiesSv 2.40	5	64	41¾	41⅝	41⅝+	⅛
31¾	2	CitzSo 1.89e	5	105	4⅝	4	4⅛	
14	4⅛	CityInvst .66	5	90	6½	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
26¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		74	16⅛	15	15½—	1
4⅞	1⅜	City Strs		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
46½	17⅛	ClarkE 1.60	8	64	31½	30¼	31¼+	1⅛
21½	6½	ClarkOil .50		29	8	7⅞	7⅞+	½
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	26	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
82½	50¼	ClvClif 2.60a	9	7	79⅞	79	79 +	⅛
33⅛	20¼	ClvElll 2.48	7	105	27½	27⅛	27½	
114¼	104	ClevEl pf 12		z140	114	114	114 +	¼
14⅞	5¼	CloroxCo .52	12	1006	10¼	9⅝	9⅞—	⅜
7⅝	2½	CluetPea .50		94	4⅝	4	4¼+	½
11¾	6⅛	CluetP pf 1		15	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
27¼	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	4	214	10⅞	10⅛	10½+	½
11¼	2¼	CNA Finl		325	4¼	4¼	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	CNA pfA1.10		48	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8¾	CNA I 1.08a		36	11½	11¼	11½	
8¼	13-32	CNA Larw		3	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	4	1048	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
23⅞	14½	CstSG pf1.83		35	20½	20	20⅜+	⅜
18⅞	10⅛	CstSG pf1.19		24	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
127¼	44⅞	CocaCol 2.13	20	376	75	73½	74⅝	
11⅞	3½	CocaBtlg .40	15	373	6⅝	6	6⅛	
13⅞	5	ColdwBk .36	5	29	8¼	8	8 —	¼
7¼	1¼	Coleco Ind		84	2⅝	2½	2½	
30¼	15¾	ColsPal .68	16	516	28	27½	27⅞+	½
9½	3½	CollinAlk .40	6	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝+	⅛
10⅛	1⅝	Collins Fd	7	22	3½	3⅜	3½	
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	16	184	35⅞	34½	35 +	1
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	7	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
30¼	15⅝	Coltind 2	3	184	30¼	29⅞	30 —	¾
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		14	50	49½	49¾	
20½	16	Colt pf1.60		1	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
28⅛	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	86	25⅛	25⅛	25	
55⅝	46	ColGs pf5.62		10	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Colum Pict	12	137	4	3¾	4 +	¼
26⅛	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	41	16¾	16½	16½—	⅛
25	1⅞	Colwel Mtg		17	3⅛	3	3	
13	4⅞	Combd Com	4	143	11	10⅝	11 +	⅝
106¼	21⅞	CombE 1.80	10	112	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅛
42¾	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	8	80	42½	42¼	42¼—	¼
30⅝	19¾	ComwE 2.30	10	128	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
99½	77½	ComE pf8.40		z50	88¼	88¼	88¼+	¼
90⅛	64⅞	ComE pf7.24		4	77⅞	77	77¼+	1
29⅛	25½	ComE pf2.87		19	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅜
25¾	17	ComwE pf 2		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
24	16	ComE pf1.90		1	22	22	22 —	¼
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		9	18	18	18	
15½	5¼	ComwO .22t	11	55	6¾	6⅝	6½	
27¼	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		18	15⅛	14⅞	15	
28⅞	8½	Compugrp	7	104	20½	19	19½—	½
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	13	143	2⅞	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
40⅞	22¾	Comsat 1	7	217	33⅞	32¼	33⅜+	1⅛
10½	3	ConAgra		12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
21⅞	14⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
20⅛	8¼	ConnM 1.60	8	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	¼
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	7	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
21½	6	ConEd .70e	4	318	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		5	52½	52⅜	52½+	⅝
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		7	44⅞	44¼	44⅞+	⅝
24⅝	10½	ConFds 1.35	8	122	17⅝	17⅛	17¼—	¼
70⅞	40⅛	ConF pf4.50		3	54	53½	54 +	1½
20⅛	8⅝	ConFrgt .70	6	118	13	12⅝	12¾	
26¾	16⅝	ConNGs 2.18	8	47	25⅝	25	25⅛—	⅛
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	11	250	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	½
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z80	61	61	61 —	1½
59⅛	46½	ConPow pf 6		17	58½	55⅝	57 +	1¾
8¼	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	9	266	6	5⅞	5⅞	
28¼	20	ConCan 1.80	7	452	26½	26¼	26½	
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2	41	8⅛	8	8	
41⅞	23½	ContCp 2.60	10	107	35½	35¼	35⅜	
45	25¼	CtIC pfA2.50		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
59¼	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	6	60	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	½
14¾	6⅛	ContlP 1.45e		101	9⅝	9	9 —	⅝
15⅛	1¼	Contll Rlty		21	2⅛	2	2	
7¾	⅝	ConMtg .38e		217	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
58½	29	ContOil 2	7	947	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜+	⅛
19	9¼	ContTele 1	8	131	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
39⅛	9½	Control Dat	188	287	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞—	⅜
52	35	CnDt pf4.50		z220	45	43½	43½—	1
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	3	24	24	24 —	¼
8¾	1¼	CookUn .26r	5	8	2⅞	2¼	2½—	⅛
46⅝	20½	CoopInd 1.44	8	56	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝+	1¼
9⅝	3⅛	Cooper Lab		142	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
14½	5	CoopTR .60		9	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	CopeInd .60	9	6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
34⅝	15½	CoppRg .50a	3	106	24⅞	23⅞	24 —	⅝
27¾	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	14	24½	23¾	24⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1	Cordura Cp		14	1⅝	1½	1½	
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	16	137	43½	42½	42⅝+	½
14⅛	2¼	CornwlE .40	11	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
23⅞	1⅞	Cousins Mtg		8	2⅛	2½	2½	
19⅝	9	CoxBdct .40	8	15	16½	16⅛	16½+	½
39⅞	23⅜	CPC Intl 2	10	318	40	39½	39¾+	⅝
40¼	15⅛	Crane 1.40b	4	78	40½	39⅞	40¼+	¼
7½	3⅝	CreditF .42	11	43	5¼	5	5¼+	⅛
26¼	13⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	291	20⅛	19¾	20 +	⅛
12½	6⅛	CrompK .80	4	20	9	9	9 +	⅛
20⅞	11⅛	CrouHin .70	7	13	16	15⅞	16	
23⅛	13⅝	Crown Cork	10	224	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
32½	19⅜	CrwZll 1.80a	6	148	29⅛	28½	28⅞+	⅛
13⅞	6½	CTS Cp .50	5	36	10	10	10	
13	5	Culligan .40	6	12	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
37⅛	11⅛	CumEng 1a	5	51	18⅛	17⅜	17⅝—	½
7½	2⅛	CunnDrg .20	15	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	CurInc 1.08e		7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	7	76	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
27	15¼	CurtisWrA 2		1	21	21	21	
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	5	25	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛+	⅝
24⅝	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	13	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
45¼	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	7	28⅞	28¼	28⅛—	½

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41½	6	Damon .20	13	342	13¾	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4	DanRiv .10p	5	58	5½	5⅛	5¼+	¼
25½	14	DanaCp 1.36	5	33	20½	20⅜	20½+	⅛
23½	10¾	DartInd .60b	7	143	21	20½	20½—	½
29	18¾	DartInd pf 2		9	26½	26¼	26¼—	½
39	8½	Data Genl	12	73	16½	16	16¼+	¼
15¾	10	Dayco 1.14	6	8	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
5½	1	Daylin Inc		502	1⅛	1	1	
12	4½	DaylHud .60	6	55	10⅛	9⅞	10	
21¾	10⅝	DaytPL 1.66	8	53	14¾	14½	14⅝+	⅛
110¼	100	DPL pf 10.50		z100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	
10⅛	4¼	DeanWit .40	20	40	10	10	10	
55⅞	27¾	Deere 1.80	7	465	42⅞	41¾	42¼+	⅝
15⅛	7⅛	DelmaP 1.20	6	103	11	10⅝	10⅞	
25¼	16	DelMon 1.30	6	84	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
56⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	8	792	36⅝	35¼	36⅛+	1
5⅞	2⅝	Deltona Crp	16	40	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
22⅛	10¼	DennMfg 1	5	7	16⅞	16½	16⅞—	¼
17⅞	5⅞	Dennys .20	9	279	12⅛	11¾	12⅛+	⅜
30⅞	20¼	Dentsply .80	17	332	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛+	⅝
25	4⅞	Deseret .25	19	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
11⅞	4	DeSotoIn .60	66	30	6¾	6½	6⅜+	⅛
18	7½	DetEdis 1.45	8	186	11⅛	11	11	
113	61½	Det E pf9.32		z300	86	85	86 +	2½
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z100	65½	65½	65½	
70	41⅛	Det E pf5.50		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	⅝
22⅞	6¼	Dial Finl .54	6	27	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
39¼	20⅞	DiamInt 2	6	127	25⅝	26	25½+	¼
29⅞	20½	DiamSh 1.40	5	425	28	27⅞	28 +	1
35¼	25⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		10	33⅝	33	33⅝+	1⅛
16¼	12	Dia pf D1.20		20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
17⅞	6⅞	DickAB .52	5	24	9¾	9½	9½+	¼
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	8	x123	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
39⅞	11	Diebold .40b	10	15	18⅛	17½	17⅞+	⅛
9⅝	3	DiGiorgo .33		67	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
122⅞	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	19	254	75⅛	73⅛	73⅝—	1⅝
8	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	65	6⅝	6	6½	
24	17½	Dillngm pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	½
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	12	17	31	30⅝	31 +	½
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	24	1009	41⅝	40½	40⅝+	⅜
18⅞	4⅝	Disston .12	5	20	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In	15	45	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.66e		52	2⅛	2	2	
22⅞	6½	DrPepr .30	20	294	11	10⅞	11⅛	
64⅝	31⅝	DomeM .80a	15	69	54½	53⅝	53⅞—	⅜
9⅝	3	DonLufJ .10		10	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Donnelly .56	15	255	23¼	22¼	23⅛+	⅞
13	7¼	DorieCp .20	5	110	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
8½	3⅞	DorOliv .10e	6	39	8¼	8	8⅛+	¼
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	8	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
41¼	24⅝	Dover 1.20	7	41	33½	31⅝	33⅛+	2½
70	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11	7249	71⅝	69	71⅛+	3
4⅝	2⅝	DPF Inc		14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
70¼	33	Dresser 1.40	9	670	50⅞	50	50⅞+	⅝
70½	35⅞	Dres pf 2.20		31	53⅜	51⅝	52	
62½	32	Drssr pfB 2		69	46½	46	46	
19⅞	12½	DrexBd 1.44		16	16⅝	16	16 —	¼
9⅜	3⅜	Dreyfus .55e	9	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
20⅞	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	644	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
103¾	78½	Duke pf8.70		z300	86	85	85	
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z450	83	82	82	
94	62	Duke pf7.80		z40	78	78	78	
36	13½	DunBrad .96	16	182	27	26⅝	27	
4⅝	1	Duplen Cp		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	410	102¾	101⅞	102¼	
66⅝	53	duPnt pf4.50		10	62	60¾	61⅛+	⅝
21⅞	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	144	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅝
90½	68	Duqn pf7.20		z300	80	79	79 —	1
27	19	DuqLt 4pf 2		z200	23	22⅞	23 +	½
28⅝	24	DuqL pf2.75		z450	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	¼
14⅝	5½	Dymoin .40	4	6	8	7⅞	8 +	¼

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27½	18	EaglP 1.04b	5	14	22	21⅞	22 +	⅜
11¾	7	EascoCp .50	5	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
8½	3⅝	EastAir Lin	14	256	5⅝	5	5⅝	
32¼	17½	EastGs .45e	6	162	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛+	¼
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
117¾	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	23	1435	89¾	87½	89⅜+	2¼
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	39	25⅛	24¾	25⅛+	⅛
34	15	Echlin .38	15	210	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅜
25⅝	10	EckrdJk .30	19	568	23¼	21¾	23¼+	1⅝
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	7	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	EdisBro 1.48	7	10	27½	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
17⅞	7	EG&G .12	13	137	12½	12¼	12¼	
3⅝	¾	Elect Assoc		49	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
25⅝	10⅝	EDS .55e	13	88	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	3	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¾	4¼	EMM pf 1K		3	6	6	6 +	⅛
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	8	38	4	3⅞	4	
15⅝	9⅛	ElPaso 1.10	5	99	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
28	17	EltraCo 1.60	6	30	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝+	⅝
45⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .75	20	352	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛+	⅝
59⅞	24	EmeryA .96	26	109	42⅝	40⅝	42⅛+	1⅞
10½	6¾	Emeryin .40	6	4	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
22	14⅛	Emhrt 1.20b	5	55	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	7	9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
15¼	9¾	EmpDE 1.28	9	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
15	5⅝	Empire Fnl	13	39	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
13	4⅛	Empire Gas	4	42	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	EnglhM .40a	4	356	17⅞	17½	17⅝+	⅜
132	84	EngM pf4.25		2	109	109	109 +	7
7	4½	EnnisBu .32	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20	12½	Entex 1.20	6	9	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
35	7⅞	Envirotech	10	98	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝+	1⅛
15	7	Equimrk .88	4	46	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
32¼	20⅞	EquitGs 2.40	6	13	27⅞	25⅞	27⅛+	½
32⅝	10	EqutLf 1.38e	7	67	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
34	21⅝	Esmark 1.40	5	207	30⅝	29⅝	30 +	⅛
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	2⅝	Esterline .30	8	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
30½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	31	29⅞	28½	29⅛—	¼
43½	25	Ethyl pf2.40		8	42¼	42¼	42¼+	¼
13¼	2	Evans Prod		340	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
18⅝	9½	ExCellO 1	5	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	¼
99⅜	54⅝	Exxon 5.15e	6	684	78¼	77⅞	78 +	¼

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅝	4¼	Fabrge .40	4	80	6⅝	6¼	6½	
64	16⅝	FairCam .80	5	245	27⅝	25⅞	26½—	⅞
7⅝	3⅝	FairInd .30	4	38	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
10⅛	6	FairmF .60	7	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
3½	1¼	Falstaf Brw		18	2⅛	2	2	
12⅞	6½	Fansteel .40	4	9	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
11¼	3¼	FarWst Fnl	6	33	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12	3½	Farah Mfg		40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅝	2½	Fedders Cp		32	4	3¾	4 +	¼
13	9	FederalCo 1	5	2	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
23½	10⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	18	18½	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
20⅝	11½	FedNMt .68	8	641	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
22½	15	FedPap 1.50	3	13	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞+	¼
16¼	12½	FPap pf1.20		6	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅛
8	3⅜	FedSign .30	4	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
37½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	14	402	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞+	⅛
25	10⅜	FerroCp 1	7	8	24⅝	23⅞	24½+	⅞
19	9¼	Fibrebrd .60	35	57	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin	8	11	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
36⅛	22⅝	FideUn 2.40	6	2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅝
18⅞	6½	FieldcrMil 1	3	45	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12⅞	5⅞	FiltroCp .60	5	14	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	FintFed .60t	4	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
20	12⅛	Firesto 1.10	6	192	17	16	16⅛—	⅜
16¼	5	FstChar .37t	7	155	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞—	⅜
39	15	FstChic .90	7	233	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞—	⅛
60	25½	FstIBn 1.10	13	191	41⅞	41½	41⅛+	⅛
19¼	12¾	FstMiss .24	4	307	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	
10¾	½	FstMtg Inv		20	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
48⅛	21⅞	FstNBo 1.88	6	35	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝+	⅝
45	12	FstPa 1.32	7	89	19	18⅝	18⅞+	⅛
16	2⅜	FPaMt 1.47e	8	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	FstUnR .96b	9	8	8⅜	8½	8½	
10⅞	4	FstVaB .45e	9	16	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	15	52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
53	14	FischM 1.10	9	11	30	30	30	
15¾	8½	FishFds .40	7	52	15	14⅞	15	
8⅛	4⅜	FishrScl .20	7	15	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
13¼	8⅞	FleetEnt .24	24	343	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
10½	8½	Fleming .70	7	2	12½	12⅛	12½	
14⅝	6⅜	Flexvan .62t	4	67	9⅝	9	9¼+	⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Flintkot 1.16	6	28	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	6	3	19⅝	19½	19½	
16	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	31	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
30⅛	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	9	326	21⅝	21⅛	21¼+	⅜
29¼	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	8	140	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
34¼	17½	FlaStl 1.50	3	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
37½	15	FluorCp .20	10	524	21⅝	20⅞	21 —	⅛
21½	9	FMC .92	6	217	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
35	19	FMC pf2.25		1	28¼	28¼	28¼—	⅜
9	3⅞	Fd Fair .20	5	43	5¾	5½	5⅝	
11⅛	5¼	FooteCB .80	5	27	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
54⅝	28⅝	FordM 3.20	9	796	35	34⅝	34⅞+	¾
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	54	13¾	13⅛	13¾+	⅛
26	17½	FMK pf1.80		2	24¼	24	24¼	
17	10¼	FtDes 1.24a		11	15⅝	15⅝	15½+	⅛
21⅛	12	FtHowP .48	13	33	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	8	87	24½	24⅛	24¼+	¼
48⅛	18⅛	Foxboro .60	14	44	28¼	27½	28⅛+	⅝
20	10	FrnkinM .40	11	304	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
29⅛	17⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	104	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	
25⅝	13	Fruehf 1.80	5	60	18⅞	18½	18⅞+	⅛
10⅝	2⅝	Fuqua Ind	4	23	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	2	GableInd 1t	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	6	36	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
11⅝	6	GAF Cp .52	5	171	10⅛	9⅞	10	
17⅞	11⅞	GAF pf 1.20		20	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅝
33¼	17	GamSk 1.40	4	10	21⅝	21¼	21⅜+	⅛
33⅝	16⅝	GamS pf1.60		21	20⅝	18⅝	19¼—	¼
38¼	19½	Gannett .52	19	83	30½	30¼	30½+	½
35⅛	16⅝	GardDen .76	16	131	24	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	6	9	11	11	11 —	¼
17⅞	11½	Garlock .88	6	12	16	15¾	15¾—	¼
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	17	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
4½	1	Gateway In	2	17	2	2	2 —	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	4	76	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Gemini Cap		18	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
15½	10	GeminIn 1a		11	12	12	12 +	⅛
15	6⅞	GnAInv .24e		19	9	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
50⅝	27⅝	GnAOil .80b	8	38	38⅝	37	37¼—	1⅛
65	22¼	GATran 1.80	7	111	34¼	33½	34 —	⅝
80	33	GATn pf2.50		2	42½	42¼	42¼—	1¼
14	7⅝	GenBanc .80	5	6	10¾	10½	10¾+	¼
10⅛	6⅜	GnCable .64	5	575	9⅝	9	9⅛—	¼
15⅝	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	6	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	
15⅛	5⅜	G Cinma .44	7	32	13¾	13	13¾+	¼
7⅝	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	17	4	4	4 +	⅛
28⅝	13½	Gen Dynam	6	245	26¼	2[illegible]	25⅞—	⅝
65	30	GenEl 1.60	14	1134	45⅝	44¼	45¼+	1⅛
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	10	960	25	24	24⅞+	1
18½	11	GnGth 1.10e	17	5	16¼	16¼	16⅛—	¼
9⅝	4¼	GnHost .40e	4	15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17⅛	4⅝	GenInst .27t	4	94	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
36¼	23½	GnInstr pf 3		4	31	31	31	
16⅞	4⅝	GnMed .14a	9	42	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅜
59⅝	28½	GenMill 1.20	14	61	48½	48	48 —	⅛
55½	28⅞	GnMot 3.15e	12	1919	39	37¼	38¾+	1⅝
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		34	67½	67	67 —	1
52½	43½	GMot pf3.75		6	50	49¾	50 +	½
13⅛	4⅛	GenPort .80	26	65	6⅞	6⅝	6¾+	¼
20¼	9½	GPubUt 1.68	5	259	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
9¾	4⅝	G Refra .10e	4	40	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	12	25	32¾	32¼	32½	
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Steel	4	22	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
26⅛	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	10	666	22	21⅞	22 +	⅜
17	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z30	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
18¼	9¾	G Tire 1.10b	4	62	13¾	12½	13⅛	
7½	2⅝	Genesco Inc	16	41	3½	3¼	3⅜	
20⅞	13	Genstar 1.20	6	1	18	18	18 +	¼
36⅛	17	GenuPts .64	19	38	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	¾
45½	22⅛	GaPac .80b	13	263	38⅛	37⅝	38 +	⅜
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z230	67	66⅞	67 +	⅞
96	52	GaPw pf7.72		z100	66½	66½	66½+	½
16⅝	8½	GerberPd 1	8	10	16⅜	15	15 —	½
175	96	GettyO 1.50e	10	134	145	143	144½+	1
7⅛	4	GF Bus .22a	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14½	8¼	GianPCem 1	7	3	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
17⅜	5⅛	Glb Finl .73t	5	25	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅞	2⅝	GiddLw .10e	4	87	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17½	7½	GifHill .52	6	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
40½	20⅝	Gillette 1.50	10	713	30⅝	29½	30½+	1½
17⅝	4⅝	Ginos Inc	4	114	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	¼
16½	4⅝	Gleason Wk		11	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Global Mar	13	712	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	⅞
18	11⅞	GlobeUn 1	4	14	15	14⅞	15 —	¼
16	5	GoldWt Fin	6	11	11	10¾	10¾	
24⅛	12½	Goodrh 1.12	4	137	16½	15¾	16 —	¼
98	66½	Gdrch pf7.85		z10	83	83	83 +	1½
16⅞	11⅜	Goodyr 1.10	7	758	16⅛	15½	16 +	½
11½	5⅛	GorJwlA .32	6	67	12¼	11¾	12¼+	¾
24¼	13⅝	Gouldln 1.20	5	32	20	19½	20 +	¼
16⅞	12⅛	Gould pf1.35		118	16¾	16½	16¾	
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	5	109	23¾	23⅛	23⅜—	⅛
14	7⅝	GrandUn .80	28	10	13¾	13¾	13¾—	⅛
18¼	12⅛	Granity 1.50	3	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
12	1⅝	Grant WT		89	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9½	5	GrayDrg .40	4	11	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
32	1	GtAMI 2.57e		67	2⅛	1⅞	2	
14⅞	6½	GtAtlPac	7	34	9½	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
18⅜	10¼	GtLkDr 1.20	9	6	15½	15¼	15½	
13⅞	9⅝	GtNoIr 1.10e	11	6	11½	11½	11½	
34⅝	23⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	58	33¼	32¾	33¼	
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	284	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
31¼	3⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	35	27¾	27½	27¾+	⅝
19½	11¼	GtWn pf1.88		5	16⅝	16½	16½	
25⅝	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	63	18½	18	18 —	½
18⅝	9⅛	Greyh 1.04a	9	212	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		17	2	1⅞	1⅞	
6¼	15-16	Grolier Inc		14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅞	8¼	Grumm .60	4	112	13	12	12⅞+	1⅛
20⅞	6	Guarin .20e	7	43	10⅛	9½	9⅝—	¾
30⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		86	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12	5⅞	GlfLfHld .50	5	59	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
25⅛	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	1015	20⅞	20½	20⅝—	¼
15⅝	6¼	GlfRes .25e	3	469	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	
21⅛	9⅛	GlfR pfA.20		1	21	21	21	
22⅞	12	GfR pfB1.30		5	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
16	8⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	8	140	13	12⅝	12⅞	
59	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z20	52	52	52	
22⅛	18	GlfWnInd 1a	4	126	28¼	27⅞	28¼+	¼
7⅝	3	GlfWInd wt		30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
55⅞	38	GlfW pf 3.87		6	52⅛	52	52⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	11	57	2⅝	2½	2⅝	

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15	8	HallFB .44	13	63	15⅝	15	15¼+	[illegible]
16¼	10	HallPrt .80a	5	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
194	104	Hallibtn 1.20	18	219	141¾	138½	139¼—	1
22	16⅝	HamrfP 1.20	3	118	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
11¼	3¼	Hammond	6	3	4⅝	4	4⅛+	[illegible]
8½	2⅞	Handlmn .40	11	16	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
28	18	HandyH .80	9	8	24⅝	24⅜	22⅞—	[illegible]
10⅝	6	HandsCp .68		35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	[illegible]
54⅝	19	Hanna 1.35	16	107	38	37	37¾—	[illegible]
21	12¼	HarcBr 1.20	6	161	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	[illegible]
7⅝	2½	Hardees	46	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	[illegible]
37⅝	17¾	Harnisf 1.80	5	38	30⅝	30⅛	30½+	[illegible]
16¾	7⅝	Harrahs .22	8	29	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛+	[illegible]
33½	13	Harris 1.20		89	20⅝	20	20⅝+	[illegible]
15⅝	9⅝	Harsco 1b	5	9	14	13⅞	13⅞—	[illegible]
14⅛	4⅞	HartSMx .40	5	26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	[illegible]
11¼	5⅞	HarteHk .20	8	77	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	[illegible]
19⅝	12⅞	HattSe 1.44a	4	17	16⅞		17 +	[illegible]
23⅝	14⅝	HawllEl 1.68	8	39	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
13⅝	7	HayesAlb 1	6	10	9½	9⅜	9½	
6⅝	2	Hazeltine	9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
[illegible]	5½	HCA M .50e	3	10	9	8⅞	9 +	[illegible]
13	4⅝	Hecks .12	6	32	10	9½	9⅝—	[illegible]
36⅝	10⅛	HeclaM .50t	16	110	20¾	19⅞	20⅛+	[illegible]
10⅞	5⅜	Hellem .48a	6	42	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	[illegible]
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	12	191	47⅝	45⅝	46⅝+	[illegible]
4⅝	2	Helene Curt	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40¼	17	HellerInt .84	10	12	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
19¼	4⅝	HelmeP .60		41	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	10	61	36⅝	35⅝	36 —	[illegible]
1⅞	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5⅝	HemInc .88e		10	7	7	7	
44	21	Hercules .80	13	884	29⅝	27⅞	28⅛—	[illegible]
15	8½	HershFd .80	8	37	14	13⅞	13⅞—	[illegible]
36¼	14⅝	Hesston .40	5	28	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
52¼	17⅝	Heublin 1.10	13	250	35⅝	33	34	
92⅞	52	HewltPk .20	27	540	85⅝	82½	83⅝+	[illegible]
8⅞	2⅝	High Voltg	11	31	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
24	11⅞	Hillenbd .68	8	46	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
19⅞	8⅝	Hilton Htl 1	8	72	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
4⅛	1⅜	HMW Ind	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅞	10	Hobart .80	10	214	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	[illegible]
18⅜	6⅝	HoernW .72	6	117	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛+	[illegible]
7⅛	2½	Hoff Elctrn		35	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18⅝	4⅝	Holiday .32	8	222	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	
28⅝	9⅝	HlldyA 1.70t		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	[illegible]
37	12⅝	HollySug 2	2	84	33	31⅞	33 +	[illegible]
69⅝	29⅝	Homestk 1a	15	177	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	[illegible]
86¼	17½	Honywll 1.40	9	231	33½	32⅝	33½+	[illegible]
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	6	19	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
7	1½	Horizon Cp	6	87	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	[illegible]
11	4¼	HospAff .37t	7	6	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
19	5⅝	HospCpA .20	10	127	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
12¼	4⅞	HostInt .36	5	91	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
11¼	6	Houdail .80a	4	121	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
27¼	20⅛	Houd pf 2.25		4	23	23	23 +	[illegible]
18⅝	6	HougMif .60	5	48	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	[illegible]
9⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	7	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
22	9⅝	HouseFin 1	7	201	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
29	24½	HouF pf2.50		5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
40⅛	23	HouF pf2.37		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
29⅝	16⅛	HousLP 1.56	8	87	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
40	15⅝	HouNGs .88	12	184	38⅝	38	38⅛	
79½	33½	HouG pf2.50		1	76	76	76	
13⅛	4	HowJohn .28	10	621	8⅝	7⅞	8	
17⅞	9½	Howmet 1	5	17	12½	12¼	12⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	18	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
29¼	12½	HudsA 1.60	3	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	HughHat .40	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
86½	36⅝	Hughs Tl .50	18	175	72⅝	72	72⅝	
8	3¾	Humana	6	46	7⅝	7½	7½	
22½	11¼	HuntCh .24	12	34	13	12⅞	12⅞	
12	4⅝	HuttnEF .48	10	77	12	11¾	11¾	
28⅝	12⅞	Huyck .40	13	147	18	17½	18	
9⅝	4⅛	Hydrometl .24	4	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	1¾	ICN Pharm		367	3⅝	3⅜	[illegible]	
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	8	42	29	28½	28⅝	[illegible]
22	10⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	18	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
5	2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	35	4⅛	3¾	3⅞+	[illegible]
26⅝	9½	IDS Rl 3.32e	4	376	13	12¼	12⅝	
23½	10⅛	IllCent 1.30	4	183	14	13⅝	14	
45⅝	27	IllCen pf3.50		11	34½	34¼	34½	
27⅞	14	IllPowr 2.20	10	135	22¾	22¼	22⅝+	[illegible]
26½	21	IlPow pf2.10		z150	24	24	24 +	[illegible]
30	15¾	IllToolW .58	11	32	21½	21¼	21½+	[illegible]
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	5	382	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
38⅝	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	8	142	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	
20⅝	14	INA Inv 1.36		10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
7⅝	2⅜	Income Cap		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10¼	7¼	IncCCu .93e		66	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
25½	14	IndianGas 2	8	16	19¾	19⅝	19¾+	[illegible]
25⅝	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	24	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	[illegible]
28	9¼	IndiNat 1.28	18	16	13⅝	13¼	13½	
14⅝	4⅝	Inexco Oil	84	264	6¾	6⅜	6⅝+	[illegible]
97¾	50½	IngerR 2.48	13	295	72⅞	70½	72½+	[illegible]
58⅞	31	IngR pf2.35		612	46½	45	46 +	[illegible]
31	21	InlCon 1.48a	4	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	[illegible]
37	28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	4	51	35¾	35½	35⅝+	[illegible]
8⅝	4⅝	Inmont .40	4	47	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	[illegible]
9½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	[illegible]
49¼	25¼	InsptrCop 2	10	76	39⅞	38½	39⅞—	1
11	1	Instit InvTr	3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅞	Integon .28	6	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	[illegible]
31¼	17	Interco 1.46	6	43	26	25½	26 +	[illegible]
3⅛	1⅛	Infrcntl Dlv	6	27	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
31⅞	21⅝	Interlake 2a	3	22	31½	31⅛	31¼+	¼
254	150½	IBM 6	18	898	220¾	218¼	218¾+	1
43¼	19⅝	IntFlav .29r	31	411	27¾	26¾	27⅝—	[illegible]
29⅛	16¾	IntHarv 1.70	5	435	27	26½	26⅝—	[illegible]
12⅞	6⅛	IntHold .68e		10	9¾	9¼	9¾+	[illegible]
40⅝	30⅞	IntMinl 1.28	5	439	38⅝	37¾	38⅜+	[illegible]
22½	6	IntMng 1t	5	66	11¾	10⅞	10⅞—	[illegible]
28	16¾	IntMult 1.36	6	7	23	22¾	23 +	[illegible]
40⅛	18⅞	IntNick 1.40a	6	204	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	[illegible]
56	31⅝	IntPaper 2	7	477	41⅞	41½	41⅞+	1
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	4	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	[illegible]
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	635	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
56	29	IntTT pfH4		1	44½	44½	44½	
58½	31⅝	ITT pf4.50		22	46½	46	46½	
53	28½	IntTT pfJ4		14	41½	41⅛	41½+	[illegible]
52¾	28⅝	IntTT pfK4		50	42¼	41½	42¼	
35⅝	18	ITT pfN2.25		54	25⅞	25¼	25⅞+	[illegible]
61¼	35	IntTT pfO5		7	50½	50½	50½—	[illegible]
17½	10½	IntrPce 1.20	6	5	16½	16½	16½—	[illegible]
13	7¾	IntrpubGp 1	4	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	[illegible]
8½	4⅝	Intrst Brds	8	42	8	8	8 +	[illegible]
17¾	11	IntrsPw 1.40	9	8	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	[illegible]
5⅝	2¼	IntrstUn .24	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	[illegible]
24⅞	10⅝	IaBeef 2.07t	3	11	17⅞	17½	17⅞+	[illegible]
16⅝	8	Iowa El 1.30	20	26	11¼	11	11¼—	[illegible]
17½	10	IowaIlG 1.56	8	27	15⅞	15½	15⅝—	[illegible]
23	15	IowaPW 1.84	8	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19	14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	25	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	[illegible]
5	2	Ipco Hosp	7	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	[illegible]
19½	10	ITE Imp .32	6	10	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	[illegible]
18⅛	4⅞	Itek Corp		47	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	[illegible]
21⅝	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	78	11¼	11	11⅛	
51¼	21¾	U Int A		2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
33¾	13⅝	U Int pf1.25		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	[illegible]

J-K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13½	6⅛	JamesF .60	10	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅝—	[illegible]
10	4¼	JapanF .90e		119	9¼	9	9	
38¼	20½	JeffPilot .60	18	265	32	31¾	31¾+	[illegible]
108	66½	JerCe pf9.36		z180	84½	84	84	
25	16½	JewelC 1.20	8	55	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞+	[illegible]
10¾	1⅝	Jewelcor	3	32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	[illegible]
27⅝	13⅝	JimWalt .80	7	97	28⅞	28½	28⅝	[illegible]
32⅞	17	JimW pf1.60		83	33¼	32⅝	32⅝—	[illegible]
21⅝	18¼	JHanS 1.52e		22	17¼	16⅝	17¼+	[illegible]
24⅞	16⅝	JHanI 1.88e		22	28½	28¼	28¼+	[illegible]
24¼	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	8	46	22¼	22	22	[illegible]
119⅝	72¾	JohnJn .80a	32	375	95	93¾	94⅝—	[illegible]
16¼	6⅝	JohnCon .80	12	88	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	[illegible]
34⅛	19	JhnCont pf 2		3	25⅛	24⅝	25 +	[illegible]
18¾	4⅛	JonLogn .40	6	49	6¾	6¾	6¾+	[illegible]
58	47½	JonLau pf 5		z50	54	54	54 +	[illegible]
30¾	20¼	Jorgen 1.50b	3	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
18¼	10¼	Jostens .90	7	18	17¼	17	17	[illegible]
58⅝	25	JoyMfg 1.50	12	126	50⅛	48¾	49⅝—	[illegible]
24⅞	2⅝	Justice Mtg	10	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
26¾	12	KaisrAl 1.20	4	169	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	[illegible]
60	40	Kai 66pf4.75		1	50¾	50¾	50¾	[illegible]
9⅛	4	KaisCem .50	7	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
30¾	20¾	KalCe pf2.50		4	26	26	26	
18	10¼	KalCe pf1.37		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18½	7⅝	KaneMill .28	3	18	13⅞	13½	13⅝	[illegible]
28¼	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	10	24⅝	24¼	24½—	[illegible]
22	9¼	KC Soutn 1r	4	2	15	15	15 +	[illegible]
19¾	11⅞	KanGEl 1.56	8	20	16	15⅝	16	
18½	13¾	KanNe 1.32b	7	7	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	[illegible]
21¼	14½	KanPLt 1.52	9	45	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	[illegible]
7⅝	2	Katy Ind	3	15	3½	3¼	3⅜	[illegible]
21¾	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		2	12¾	12¾	12¾—	[illegible]
14⅝	2¼	KaufBrd .16		550	6¾	6⅛	6⅜—	[illegible]
31⅞	7¼	Kauf pf1.50		1	14	14	14 +	[illegible]
15½	7½	Kaweckl .40	4	7	10¼	10¼	10¼—	[illegible]
18¾	8½	KayserR .60	14	5	13⅝	13	13 —	[illegible]
6	2½	KeeneCp .20	6	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	[illegible]
18¾	10¼	Kellogg .60	17	990	16⅝	15⅝	16¼+	[illegible]
14⅝	6½	Kellwood .80	4	19	8¼	7¾	8 +	[illegible]
34¼	24⅛	Kennmt 1.40	5	44	29⅛	28¾	29⅛+	[illegible]
49½	25⅝	Kennect 2.40	7	555	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝—	[illegible]
28⅞	10½	KyUtil 1.74	10	20	16⅝	16	16⅝+	[illegible]
92½	47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	15	443	73½	70⅝	70⅝—	[illegible]
22½	12⅝	KeystCon 1a	2	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	[illegible]
18½	8¾	Kidde .80	4	102	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	[illegible]
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		2	43¾	43¾	43¾—	[illegible]
35⅝	18⅝	KimbCl 1.60	6	209	26½	25⅞	26 +	[illegible]
7¼	4	KingDSt .40	6	96	7⅛	7	7⅛+	[illegible]
19	9⅞	KirschCo .90	7	44	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	[illegible]
37	13⅝	KnigtRid .54	14	64	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	[illegible]
18	3½	Koehrg .30p	6	27	7¼	7	7 —	[illegible]
56	33	Koppers 2.40	6	60	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞+	[illegible]
47⅞	26⅝	Krafico 1.92	12	141	40¼	39¾	40	
38⅝	18¼	Kresge .20	18	687	23¼	22¼	22¾—	[illegible]
17½	7½	Kroehler .80	5	10	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞—	[illegible]
24⅞	14¼	Kroger 1.36	7	69	22½	21¾	22½+	[illegible]

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	11⅛	LacGas 1.56	8	8	16¼	16	16 —	[illegible]
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	33	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	[illegible]
14	7⅝	LaneBry .72	6	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	[illegible]
13⅝	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	5	28	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	[illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	LearSieg .28	5	199	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	[illegible]
27	17½	LearS pf2.25		4	23	23	23	[illegible]
25¼	10	Leaswy .60b	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	[illegible]
20¼	7½	LeedsN .50	6	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	[illegible]
13	5¼	Leesona .60	3	44	10⅛	9½	10⅛+	[illegible]
1⅝	½	LehVal Ind	6	46	15-16	7⅛	15-16	[illegible]
11½	2¼	Lennar Crp	10	17	5	5	5 +	[illegible]
16	7¼	Lehman .72e		148	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	[illegible]
8¾	3½	LevFd Cap		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	[illegible]
13½	9⅞	LevFin .75e		3	12½	12½	12½+	[illegible]
22⅞	12⅝	LeviStra .48	6	132	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	[illegible]
5½	1½	Levitz Furn	8	213	3	2⅞	3 +	[illegible]
4⅝	2	LFE Cp	6	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	[illegible]
5½	4	LFE pf.50		2	5½	5½	5½+	[illegible]
67¾	46	LOF pf4.75		4	54	53¾	54 +	[illegible]
6¾	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	[illegible]
15⅝	7⅛	LibrtyCo .40	5	21	10½	10⅝	10⅝—	[illegible]
15⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	[illegible]
16	3½	LibrtyLn pf		4	6⅝	6	6 —	[illegible]
32¾	24⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	63	30⅝	30	30⅛—	[illegible]
82½	55¾	LillyEli 1.10	29	185	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝—	[illegible]
43½	19	LincNat 1.60	9	209	33	31⅞	33 +	[illegible]
87⅝	38½	LincNt pf 3		11	66	64	66 +	[illegible]
18	12¾	LincPl 1.74a		1	17¼	17¼	17¼—	[illegible]
3	1	Lionel Corp	5	23	1⅝	1½	1½—	[illegible]
10½	2⅞	LittonIn .13t		93	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	[illegible]
10¾	4½	Litton pfc pf		3	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	[illegible]
19¾	10	Litton pfB 2		10	16	15⅝	16 +	[illegible]
18	¾	LMI Inv	7	11	2	1⅞	2 +	[illegible]
6¼	3¼	Lockhd Airc	4	280	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝—	[illegible]
23¾	10⅝	Loews 1.20	5	162	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	[illegible]
13⅝	2¾	LomaFin .36		35	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10.)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

apan Output Plunges A Record 4.7 Per Cent

OKYO, Feb. 21 (AP-DJ).—n's seasonally adjusted index mining and manufacturing uction (1970 equals 100) meted a record 4.7 per cent ecember to 112.8, the Minis- of International Trade and stry (MITI) said today in a nd report.

the end of January, MITI estimated December's output me at 3.5 per cent from the ding month.

mpared with a year earlier, n's December industrial pro- ion was off 14.9 per cent after revision. Officials said the per-than-expected revision med from late-arriving data some sectors that showed ptionally weak output.

e country's index of ship- ts (1970 equals 100) was 114.4 *a seasonally-adjusted basis in* ember, down a record 4.9 per from November and down a rd 14.3 per cent from a year ier. The revised shipment re was also significantly more imistic than the provisional released three weeks ago.

Inventories Rise

pan's inventory index (1970 ls 100) was 169.7 for De- ber, up 3.3 per cent from ember and up 45.1 per cent a year earlier. Despite the per-than-expected production the inventory index showed ight upward revision from the isional data for the month. s a result, the inventory-to- s ratio registered a record 3 in December, up 8.6 per cent n the preceding month.

ITI noted that Japan's indus- l production fell 2.1 per cent both the first and second quar- of 1974, 3.6 per cent in the d quarter and 5.2 per cent the fourth quarter, all com- ed with the preceding three- th periods.

he distinct downward trend firms the extent of the reces- that began, from a produc- point of view, in October, 4. Since that time, Japan's ex of mining and manufac- ng production has declined per cent.

n another development today, s of dollars accelerated on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market when the Bank of Japan allowed the U.S. currency's rate against the yen to dip below the 290 level contrary to the expectations of many market participants.

The dollar, which opened at 291.50, rose slightly in active trading to a high of 291.85 at *mid-morning* before beginning a steady decline.

At around 2 o'clock the Bank of Japan, which had been buying a large share of the dollars offered, allowed the rate to dip below 290. Dealers said this provoked a rush of selling, pushing the U.S. currency sharply downward *in the last 90 minutes of* trading.

The dollar closed at 289.45, down from 291.55 yesterday. In the past 30 days, the dollar has declined 3.7 per cent on the Tokyo foreign-exchange market, with most of the loss coming in the past two weeks.

No Surprise

A Bank of Japan spokesman said he was not surprised by the sharp decline of the dollar.

Shiro Yokota, the spokesman, said many traders believe the yen is undervalued compared with major European currencies. When market forces begin to gather in favor of the yen, it is quite natural for the dollar to decline, and "it's no surprise for us," he remarked.

The central-bank spokesman, reaffirming an oft-stated position, said, "We don't have any specific rate or target zone for the yen. We just smooth out market fluctuations."

He acknowledged that many traders in Tokyo were surprised by the dollar's quick penetration of the 290 level, but said, "We don't think this is a crucial level to support."

Mr. Yokota said that unlike Feb. 12, when the Bank of Japan was forced to absorb upward of $100 million to stem a speculative rush in favor of the yen, today's volume of $190 million did not represent large amounts of foreign funds flowing into Japan. Rather, he said, it represented a rush by Japanese companies to sell export bills.

Dollar Recycling, Japanese Style

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 21.—Japan has discovered its own, old-fashioned method of recycling oil dollars—exports. Despite an oil import bill that increased by $14.4 billion in 1974, Japan registered a $1.7-billion trade surplus and increased its official holdings of foreign exchange by $1.2 billion.

Although its payments suffered a $6.8-billion deficit, that was an improvement of $3.2 billion compared with the record $10-billion deficit of 1973.

Direct recycling of oil dollars plugged no more than one-eighth of the increased oil bill. Taroichi Yoshida, vice-minister of finance, estimated that close to $2 billion had been recycled into Japanese hands. He gave no breakdown, but other sources said the biggest portion came in the form of a government-inducted loan of $1 billion from Saudi Arabia.

A total of $400 million has been invested, mostly in Japanese bonds and to a small extent in convertible debentures, Yamaichi Securities officials said. Another $400 million to $500 million reportedly has been deposited in European branches of Japanese banks.

The big inflow of new cash for Japan in 1974, however, came from exports to oil-producing countries. The Finance Ministry announced on Jan. 20 that Japan sold $3.7 billion worth of goods to Mideast and North African Arab nations in 1974, more than doubling sales *to that region* in the year. To Indonesia, the source of about 15 per cent of Japan's oil imports, Japan sold $1.5 billion worth of goods, a 61-per-cent gain.

Kazuo Nogami, manager of the research division of the Taiyo Kobe Bank, estimated that exports to all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would double with the fiscal year ending March 31 to reach about $6 billion. Mr. Nogami said recycling—mostly in the form of Japanese sales to oil producers—*is "progressing smoothly."*

Mr. Yoshida said he foresees no great increase in oil dollar investments in Japan because Arab nations are seeking government guarantees, which he said Japan is not prepared to offer. "We have no intention of treating these funds preferentially, or of discriminating against them," he said.

Takashi Hosomi, adviser to the Japan Industrial Bank and a former vice-minister of finance, said he thought Arab countries had little interest in Japan. "Arabs have a feeling of affinity for Europe and the United States, where many of their leaders were educated," he said.

The only trace of rising Arab interest in *Japan is in slowly increasing purchases of* government-guaranteed bonds, such as those issued by the telephone company and electric power firms. Bonds issued by Japanese financial institutions are also being purchased. Stock brokers reported that small amounts of convertible debentures issued by private companies are being bought, but so far no Arab purchases of stock were reported, nor has there been any buying of land.

Mr. Nogami predicted that Arab investors might start purchasing Japanese stocks in the future, but pointed out that Japanese law places a limit of 25 per cent on the amount of stock in any existing company which may be held by all foreign interests combined. For a single foreign investor, the limit is 10 per cent of the stock in an existing company. Government approval, which has been given only sparingly in the past, is necessary for any purchase which would exceed these limits.

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Further Layoffs Are Set for Next Week

Ford Profit Plummets 61 Per Cent

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Ford Motor Co. reported yesterday that net earnings for the fourth quarter of 1974 dropped 61 per cent from the same three-month period in 1973. Net income for all of 1974 was down 60 per cent from record earnings in 1973.

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	6,200.0	5,600.0
Profits (millions)	22.0	57.0
Per Share	0.24	0.58
Year		
Revenue (millions)	23,600	23.000.
Profits (millions)	361.0	907.0
Per Share	3.86	9.13

[Ford announced today that it *is stepping up layoffs next week,* shutting down eight assembly lines and closing four manufacturing factories for five days beginning Monday, Feb. 24, the Associated Press reported. The cutbacks will affect 67,100 of Ford's 177,000 hourly employees.]

The report by Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the company, and Lee Iacocca, its president, was the last chapter in the auto industry's accounting for one of the worst recession years and worst quarters in its history.

On Feb. 3, General Motors reported that its fourth-quarter earnings had fallen by 2 per cent from a year earlier, and that its earnings for 1974 were down 60 per cent.

Last Monday Chrysler—hardest hit of the Big Three auto makers—said that it lost $73.5 million for the fourth quarter of 1974, the biggest loss for any quarter in Chrysler's history.

Ford's profit position during the present slump thus appeared to fall about midway between that of its two major competitors.

American Motors, the smallest of the U.S. auto makers, reported a net loss of $5.6 million during the quarter ending last Dec. 31, compared with a profit of $8.7 *million a year earlier. That period* is the first quarter for AMC, which runs on a different fiscal year from the other three auto companies.

Bright Spot for Ford

The report from Ford contained one bright spot from the company's point of view: It said that Ford's share of the U.S. passenger-car market increased to 25.8 per cent in 1974, up from 24.4 per cent in 1973.

For the most part, however, the report was another grim reflection of a grim year in which the auto companies have been forced to make widespread economies. Ford said that in view of the "severe profit pressures" it is facing, efforts to cut costs are being intensified. There was no elaboration.

"In our judgment, Mr. Ford and Mr. Iacocca said in a joint statement, "it is not yet too late *to assure strong economic recov*ery together with a declining inflation rate in the United States before the end of this year, provided three essential requirements are met."

First, they said, the American people "must be convinced that their government is determined to restore economic health and is capable of doing so."

Second, they continued, the Congress and the administration must agree quickly on "substantial temporary tax relief for individuals and businesses."

Third, they concluded, the Federal *Reserve Board must* "raise the monetary growth rate to the range of 6 to 8 per cent for a short period."

The two executives reiterated their contention that a five-year freeze on federal safety and emission-control standards is essential "to permit improvements in fuel economy and product costs *necessary for resumption of long*-term growth" in the auto industry.

Ford, the second-largest American auto maker, reported that the unit volume of sales dropped by 10 per cent during the year, to 5.27 million units, and by 12 per cent during the quarter, to 1.25 million units.

The company said that its earnings declined because of its inability to recover from unprecedented cost increases, and attributed this inability partly to the lower unit volume of sales.

Despite substantial price rises in its products, the statement said, Ford has recovered only about two-thirds of the higher costs of materials, labor, and "government-mandated equipment."

Signs That Inflation Flagging Give Boost to Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Stocks ground out a moderate gain today, encouraged in part by signs of abating inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 4.39 points to 749.77. It was up 6.97 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues led decliners by a moderate margin.

Volume totaled 24.44 million shares, compared with 22.26 million yesterday.

As the stock market opened for trading, the Labor Department announced that consumer prices in January rose at the slowest pace in nine months. It was the second straight monthly slowing in the index, and analysts said it was another sign that inflation is slowly coming under control.

Profit-taking eroded early gains by mid-session, but the market picked up again new signs of Fed relaxation of monetary policy.

Specialists said Fed action in the short-term money market indicated it possibly had lowered its desired range on federal funds to the 5.5 to 6-per-cent area from the 5.75 to 6.25-per-cent level. Analysts said the move could presage a discount rate cut.

Pan American World Airways continued active as it has been all week. The issue closed at 4 7/8, up 1/8. A block of 230,600 shares of the issue traded at 4 3/4. Sony was also active, closing at 8 1/4, up 1/4.

Other active issues were American Tel & Tel 50 3/4, up 3/8, Zenith 13 3/4, ahead 3/4, and Eastman Kodak 88 1/8, ahead 2 3/4. After the stock market closing yesterday Kodak reported an unexpectedly strong gain in fourth-quarter earnings.

American Hospital Supply fell 1 1/8 to 27 3/8. Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal *reported that analysts have* started scaling back their estimates of the company's 1975 earnings.

S.S. Kresge declined 5/8 to 22 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.41 to 77.73.

Most active issue was Champion *Home Builders, which rose* 1 1/8 to 3 1/2 on volume of 1,326,200 shares, including a block of 1,282,800 shares, the largest block ever handled on the exchange.

House Panel Urges Lower Interest Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The House Banking Committee passed a resolution yesterday urging the Federal Reserve Board to lower long-term interest rates by easing monetary policy.

However the committee defeated a separate bill which would have required the Fed to take such action. The bill was defeated by a vote of 20-19 with all Republican members of the committee *and a few Democrats* voting against it.

The difference between the two actions is that the concurrent resolution does not require President Ford's signature and thus cannot be vetoed. The resolution only requires approval by the House and the Senate. It does not carry the force of law and is, in effect, a strong recommendation.

Senator Charges 'Bail Out' for Europe

U.S. Aide Denies 'Safety Net' Is Subsidy

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (WP).—A high Treasury official told a congressional subcommittee yesterday that the United States' $25-billion "safety net" proposal to minimize oil-connected balance-of-payments problems is not a U.S. "bail-out" of other OECD countries.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is a group of major industrial countries, including the United States, that would put up the $25 billion.

Charles Cooper, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs, was responding to criticism by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on multinational corporations, that the "safety net" is a U.S. subsidy of the high cost of oil for European member countries of the OECD.

The "safety net," sometimes called the "financial solidarity plan," was proposed last November by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, *and subsequently adopt*ed by a group representing the OECD in Washington last month. It is designed to supplement a $6.1-billion lending facility organized by the International Monetary Fund to help countries that have difficulty paying their bills for high-priced oil.

But in contrast to the IMF scheme, which relies largely on oil-surplus countries for the funds it borrows, the industrial nations in the Kissinger-OECD "safety net" would put up the money themselves, on a quota basis relating to size. They also have *agreed in certain circumstances* to share oil in the event of an embargo and to cut down on the use of energy.

In testimony before the Church subcommittee, Mr. Cooper also challenged the Idaho Democrat's assertion that, without the plan, the oil cartel would be under pressure to supply credit itself.

"I should note that some concern has been levied that the new facility will serve as a guarantee of oil exporters' investments," Mr. Cooper testified. He pointed out that even if one could devise a means of direct loans from the cartel countries to the OECD, "the benefits of shifting the risk would have to be weighed against the costs of placing the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in such a strategic position."

The "maximum" U.S. exposure, in the case of defaults, Mr. Cooper said, would be limited to 20 to 25 per cent, equal to the U.S. quota.

Another witness, New York investment banker Felix Rohatyn, criticized the Kissinger proposal as a "band-aid" that does not come to grips with the problem.

Mr. Rohatyn, a partner of Lazard Frères, agreed with the suggestion made by Sen. Church and Sen. Clifford Ca··, R-N.J., that the "safety net" takes the pressure off the cartel countries to make their own credit arrangements.

He also questioned a new Treasury assessment on the potential OPEC currency reserves buildup, arguing that it is based on optimistic assumptions on oil prices, and on the ability of the cartel countries to absorb imports. In any event, he said after the hearing, the $250 billion that the Treasury now projects as a figure for OPEC reserves in 1980 is "a staggering figure."

Mr. Cooper reiterated a recent Treasury theme, namely that *earlier guesses at the magnitude* of the oil financing problem had been overestimated. His "own guess," he said, was that oil deficits will have disappeared by the end of the decade, by which time the industrial countries now hard-pressed would be running large trade surpluses.

But he said that in the interim, "it is (the) potential for financing problems in individual countries that gives cause for concern, not the ability of the oil importing world as a whole to finance its position."

3 Americans Charge Bias On Race at Japan Firm

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Feb. 21.—Three Houston men have filed a federal court *suit here charging that a Japanese-operated firm* discriminated against them as employees because they are Americans. The suit alleges that the firm of C. Itoh & Co. (America), Inc., pays Japanese employees in its branch office here 20 per cent more for the same work as Americans do.

The Americans, all Caucasians, also allege that the Japanese employees receive larger bonuses, more fringe benefits, more promotions, and that the U.S. employees are excluded from important night business meetings held by the Japanese because the American wives "would not understand or condone such evening work," an old Japanese tradition.

Itoh is the U.S. subsidiary of C. Itoh & Co. Ltd., one of Japan's four largest trading companies, dealing in everything from finance to steel, bicycles to chemicals, lumber to textiles. The parent firm has annual worldwide sales of $15 billion. The U.S. subsidiary has 13 branch offices each of which employs at least three or four Americans.

The suit pleadings include payroll records that allegedly show how Itoh "unlawfully segregates and classifies" employees on the basis of whether they are Japanese nationals or Americans by denoting each employee with the letter "J" or "A" after each name.

Federal court officials here said the civil suit is unprecedented. It seeks $500,000 in damages, half in punitive damages and the other half to make up the differences between the earnings of the plaintiffs and the Japanese employees over a certain period of time.

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Retail Prices Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP).—Consumer prices continued to increase in January, rising *six-tenths of 1 per cent according to* government figures, but consumers got moderate relief from the soaring inflation of the past year.

While still high, the January increase was less than the seven-tenths of 1 per cent increase in December and was the lowest since a *five-tenths of 1 per cent* increase in consumer prices last April.

Despite the overall slowdown in inflation, food prices rose eight-tenths of 1 per cent in January. The jump was especially pronounced in cereals, bakery products, fruits and vegetables.

There had been a 5-per-cent decline in wholesale food prices during the previous two months.

One administration economist said privately there is concern in the government that food retailers may not be passing along to consumers their lower wholesale food costs.

But at the White House, deputy press secretary John Hushen said President Ford and his aides were encouraged by the new figures.

Mr. Hushen said the January increase would, if continued through the year, produce an increase of about 7.2 per cent, which he termed close to administration projections.

Overall, consumer prices in January were 11.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The consumer price index in *January stood at 156.1 per cent* of the 1967 average of 100 per cent, meaning it cost $156.10 to buy a statistical sample of goods that cost $100 in 1967.

The figures were adjusted for seasonal variations. On an unadjusted basis, the index rose five-tenths of 1 per cent in January and food prices advanced seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

Partially offsetting the higher prices during the month, the Labor Department said, were price declines for clothing, autos, beef, and sugar, and lower mortgage interest rates.

The decline in beef prices was their fourth straight monthly drop. Overall, prices of meat, poultry and fish were listed as down nine-tenths of 1 per cent in January.

Lloyds Profit Slumps 56%

LONDON, Feb. 21. (AP-DJ).—Lloyds Bank Ltd. today reported net profit of £29.06 million for 1974, down 56.5 per cent from £66.87 million in 1973.

The fall would have been less sharp if the bank had been less conservative in making various provisions and in certain accounting procedures.

Despite the fall in earnings, the bank recommended the maximum dividend permissible under Britain's dividend restraint regulations. The recommended final payout for the year is 3.7668 pence a share, payable April 4 to shareholders of record March 7.

This would make the total 1974 payout 6.9318 pence a share net, up from 6.4376 pence for 1973.

Operating profit before taxes and special items totaled £126.49 million, down from £130.68 million.

The operating profit would have been little changed but for the bank's decision to charge against profits instead of reserves the premiums paid on acquisitions. This charge against 1974 profits amounted to £4.1 million.

As previously indicated, the loss arising from unauthorized foreign exchange transactions at the Lugano branch of Lloyds Bank International Ltd., a Lloyds Bank subsidiary, amounted to £33.5 million.

The net loss on the Lugano affair, after receipt of proceeds of an insurance claim and after tax relief, was about £15; million.

In what was termed a "prudent topping up," the bank made an additional provision for doubtful debts of £13 million. No such additional provision was made for 1973.

This additional reserve is on top of a general provision for *doubtful debts and specific* provisions for high risk debts. The size of these provisions was not disclosed.

Another special charge in the 1974 accounts was a £10-million contribution to the bank's pension funds. No such special contribution was made in 1973.

GM to Cut Prices Permanently And Redesign All Its Models

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—General Motors Corp. said today that next month it will replace its temporary $300 to $500 rebate programs on nine small car lines with permanent cuts in the sticker prices ranging from $104 *to $313.*

Speaking at a press luncheon, chairman Thomas Murphy also said GM had embarked on a *multi-billion-dollar program to* redesign virtually every car it makes so that they would be lighter, smaller and more economical.

The price cuts are being accomplished by elimination of some standard equipment now on the cars, such as radial ply tires, Mr. Murphy said.

The GM action was the first announced move taken by any of the major auto companies for a program to keep the sales momentum going after the rebate programs end Feb. 28.

The GM move is expected to put pressure on the other major automobile firms to take similar actions.

When Chrysler started a rebate program on Jan. 12, it forced Ford, GM and American Motors to follow suit.

Mr. Murphy said dealers were ready to take orders now on the new, lower priced models for delivery next month.

On the redesign program, Mr. Murphy said, "It is no ordinary program. It is the most comprehensive, ambitious, far reaching and costly program in the *history of the auto industry.*

"We have never embarked on a program of this magnitude and neither has any other auto manufacturer.

"Our objective is to offer motorists cars suited to an energy-short world—cars they can afford to buy and operate in *a world ridden by inflation,"* he added.

He did not put a price tag on the program, except to note that in the past year GM had spent $3.1 billion for tools and facilities in North America and "as we push ahead in this program, we see no let up in this spending until the job is done."

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $281 million to $1.949 billion in the week ended Feb. 12, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This was $269 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the same week a year ago.

Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	361.2	310.6
Profits (millions)	4.4	4.3
Per Share	0.36	0.34
Year		
Revenue (millions)	*1,262.3*	*1,166.4*
Profits (millions)	22.1	16.3
Per Share	1.77	1.30

Babcock & Wilcox

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	396.9	309.3
Profits (millions)	9.8	9.2
Per Share	0.81	0.76
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,277.2	1,063.7
Profits (millions)	34.1	22.1
Per Share	2.82	1.82

Beneficial

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	25.5	15.4
Per Share	1.02	0.62
Year		
Profits (millions)	*82.5*	*75.9*
Per Share	3.31	3.05

Carrier

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	209.1	209.3
Profits (millions)	3.3	2.2
Per Share	0.13	0.08

Combustion Engineering

Fourth Quarter*	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	454.3	353.3
Profits (millions)	12.4	14.9
Per Share	1.14	1.39
*Indicated		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,429.0	1,169.0
Profits (millions)	40.3	43.1
Per Share	3.75	4.05

Eastman Kodak

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,440.0	1,269.0
Profits (millions)	219.9	139.3
Per Share	1.36	1.17
Year		
Revenue (millions)	4,583.0	4,038 0
Profits (millions)	629.5	653.5
Per Share	3.90	4.05

Iowa Beef Processors

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	361.2	312.1
Profits (millions)	4.8	4.1
Per Share	1.71	1.49

Johnson and Johnson

Fourth Quarter*	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	478.6	405.3
Profits (millions)	25.8	34.1
Per Share	0.44	0.59
*Indicated		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,937.2	1,611.8
Profits (millions)	161.8	143.4
Per Share	2.80	2.59

Springs Mills

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	149.2	143.97
Profits (millions)	1.6	7.7
Per Share	0.19	0.88
Year		
Revenue (millions)	555.9	491.3
Profits (millions)	13.6	19.3
Per Share	1.56	2.23

Time

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	333.1	310.2
Profits (millions)	14.2	16.7
Per Share	1.43	1.61
Year		
Revenue (millions)	825.6	728.3
Profits (millions)	50.2	47.5
Per Share	5.01	4.58

wiss Bank Acts to Prevent ossible Foreign Take-Over

URICH, Feb. 21 (AP).—In a prise move, Union Bank of itzerland, the largest Swiss mmercial bank with a world- le voice in finance, has taken ion to prevent a foreign take- r.

enior bank officials go out of ir way in stressing the move s not directed against petro- lars in search of a promising estment. But discreet sugges- ns from the federal govern- nt and public concern over reignization" of the Swiss nomy have mounted following ent spectacular purchases by producers into West German d other key international com- nies.

The Union Bank project has n praise in the Swiss press its ingenuity. It may set a cedent for other banks and panies worried about petro- lar pressure, observers said.

Under the Union Bank scheme dictered shares will be issued the first time in connection h an increase by 120 million iss francs of the nominal ca- l stock to 720 million francs. Subject to approval by the nual meeting next month, the ove would in effect freeze the number of voting shares held by non-resident foreigners. Up to now, Union Bank stock was all in the form of bearer shares, whose holders are anonymous.

The new registered shares, with a nominal value of 100 francs per share, will be issued in lieu of *the 1974 dividend to holders of* bearer shares, which are nominally worth 500 francs. The rate is to be one registered share for one bearer share.

As a result the number of outstanding registered shares will equal that of the bearer shares. The new registered shares will *have the same voting rights as* the bearer shares. However, if the registered shares are sold to foreign buyers residing outside Switzerland who are not already holders of Union Bank stock, they will not get voting rights, general manager Nikolaus Senn told a news conference.

At present, he explained, "sensibly less than a half" of Union Bank shares are in foreign hands. Issuance of the registered shares aims at insuring that foreign interest will *not exceed 50 per* cent.

Under Swiss law, the board of directors can refuse registration of shares without having to state the reasons. This would give Union Bank close control of the ownership situation.

Union Bank stock, already buoyant for days, took a 6-per-cent jump in the wake of the announcement, opening today at 3,300 francs per nominal, 500-franc share.

alian Prices Rise

ROME, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—ly's consumer price index rose 1.3 per cent last month, the ıte statistics office said today. ıe rise in the past year was .1 per cent, it reported.

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(Continued from Page 8.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35	11⅞	LomM 3.37e	5	46	16½	16	16⅛	
21	8⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	166	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
31¾	16⅞	LoneSG 1.60	8	63	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	¼
13⅞	9⅝	LnglsLt 1.46	7	189	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
100	62½	LIL pf 8.12		z200	78½	78	78 +	3
116	108	LIL pfN 13		z160	115½	115½	115½	
70	30½	LongDrg .68	27	13	60¼	58¾	59¼—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Loral Corp	7	263	5¼	4⅞	5⅛+	½
54⅞	16¾	LaLand 1.12	8	188	25½	25⅛	25¼+	⅛
24⅝	6¾	LaPacif .20	5	186	11⅞	11¼	11½—	¼
25⅞	16¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	26	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
16	8½	Lowensin 1	3	2	12	12	12 +	⅛
14⅛	7⅞	LTV Corp	2	404	14	13½	13¾—	⅛
20⅞	9⅝	LTV Cp AA		1	19	19	19	
60	35¼	LTVCp pf5		6	58¼	58⅛	58¼+	⅛
51	28⅝	Lubrizol 1	20	82	48	47½	47⅞+	⅛
14	7½	LuckStr .58b	10	38	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
12¼	7½	Ludlow 1.08	6	39	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
29¼	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	42	27¾	27½	27⅝+	⅜
17¼	5	LykYng .75e	1	136	15⅞	16½	16¾+	⅛
32⅞	17¼	Lykes pf2.50		32	32½	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
8¼	3	LyncCSy .40	8	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛

M

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅝	1	MacDonal	12	17	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅞	2⅝	Macke .30	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	4	60	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19½	10¼	Macy 1.10	6	25	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
11	5⅞	MadFd .60e		34	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
7⅞	3¼	MadSq Gar		1	5½	5½	5½—	¼
6¾	2½	MagicCf .22	26	40	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Magvox .15p		35	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20	10⅝	Mallory 1	6	43	13¾	13	13¾+	1
26¼	13	MaHyd .44b	15	62	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Manhat Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14½	8⅝	Manpwr .88	4	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅜
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	193	31¾	31	31 +	⅛
35	14	MAPCO .70	16	742	35	34¾	34½—	½
13¾	4⅝	Marathn Mf	5	44	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
54¾	26½	MaraO 1.80a	6	177	34¾	34⅛	34⅛—	½
28½	13¼	Marcor 1	5	78	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
56½	26½	Marcr pf A2		14	38	37½	37½	
25⅜	6½	Maremt .40	12	188	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
29⅛	13⅛	MarMid 1.80	5	223	17⅜	17	17⅜+	¼
35	11¼	MarionL .48	15	90	22⅞	22	22⅛—	¼
49⅞	30½	Marlen 1.60	19	84	49	48¾	48⅞+	⅜
44⅞	12⅞	Marley .60	10	13	24	23¾	23¾—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Marqtt .50e	5	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
22¾	6¼	Marriot .52t	13	485	11	10⅝	11	
21¼	10¼	MarshF 1.24	8	17	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
19¼	12½	MartMa 1.30	4	32	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
20⅞	10¼	MrldCup .54	7	3	16⅜	15	16 —	¼
46	19	MascoCp .32	18	139	39⅞	38⅞	38⅞—	⅞
40¼	14¼	Masonite .54	16	143	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞+	⅛
21	11¼	MassyF .80e	4	123	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞+	⅞
18⅞	7¼	MasMt 1.52e	7	34	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅜
19⅞	11¼	MasCp 1.58e		23	16¼	16	16⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Masinc 1.08		30	12¾	12¼	12¼—	¼
17⅞	11¼	MatsuE .29e	7	11	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
28⅛	16	MayDSt 1.60	9	107	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝+	⅜
23¾	13⅝	MayerOs .92	6	2	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
7	3⅝	MaysJW .50	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.30a	16	27	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
9¼	5⅜	MBPXL .20e	3	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
35⅞	10⅞	MCA Inc 1	6	200	37½	35¾	37½+	1½
14	7	McCord .96	4	71	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅜
16½	1⅜	McCror .90p		37	3⅝	3¼	3½	
107¼	48⅞	McDer 1.20	8	270	74¼	72⅝	73½+	1
63¼	21¼	McDonalds	26	900	43⅝	41⅞	42⅝—	½
20¾	7⅛	McDonD .40	4	177	12¼	12	12	
23¼	11⅛	McGEd 1.50	13	56	14¼	14	14 —	½
9⅞	5⅜	McGrwH .50	7	574	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞+	¼
17⅞	12¾	M GH pf1.20		9	15¾	15¼	15¾	
62¾	18	McIntyre	8	z150	44½	44½	44½+	1½
35½	9½	McKee .80a	6	31	18¾	17⅞	18⅛+	⅝
49⅞	15⅞	McLean .72	5	42	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
17¼	12⅝	McLouf 1.60	4	77	16¼	15	15¼	
11⅞	6⅞	McNell .80	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19¾	11⅞	MeadCp 1.20	3	41	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		1	34	34	34 +	½
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		17	34	33⅝	33¾—	¼
28¼	12⅛	Medusa 1.40	9	26	20	19⅝	20 +	¼
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	MelvilSh .48	9	203	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	⅞
7½	2⅛	Menasc .12t	11	16	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
45	28¼	MercStr .80	10	4	38½	38¼	38½+	½
86	46⅝	Merck 1.40	27	350	75	74	75 +	1½
11⅞	7	Meredith .70	4	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16½	6¼	MerrLyn .56	15	442	16⅛	15⅝	16	
43⅞	10⅞	MesaPet .05	108	243	24	23⅛	23¾+	¼
10⅞	6¼	Mesabi 1.04e	9	46	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅝
25½	14½	MestaM 1.20	11	3	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
32½	9¼	MGM 2.50e	6	235	32½	30⅝	31⅞—	1
10⅝	4¼	Metrom .50	8	99	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	¼
98	60	MetE pf8.32		z160	79½	78	79½+	1
46½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	8	337	13⅜	12⅝	13¼+	½
16½	8	MichGs 1.10	8	4	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
16½	10¾	MhTube 1.20	4	25	15	14¾	15 —	¼
12¼	8¼	Microdot .60	4	37	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
21	7⅞	Microw .79t	7	3	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅜
17⅝	9½	MidC Tl 1.04	8	40	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
18	9⅛	MidSUt 1.26	7	950	15⅛	14¾	15	
14⅞	8⅝	MidldRoss 1	4	103	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34½	13⅞	MilesLb 1.28	7	112	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	⅜
13⅞	4	MltBrd .36a	7	34	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
80½	43	MinMM 1.35	20	1431	53⅛	50½	52⅞+	3⅛
19⅞	12⅞	MinnPL 1.46	8	13	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
14	9	MirroAl .96	8	5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
21	4⅞	MissnEq .28	6	16	11¼	11	11 —	½
24¼	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		9	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅜
24⅝	14½	MoPICe 1.60	6	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
56½	30⅜	MobilOl 3.40	4	624	42⅝	41¾	41⅞—	¼
8¼	1½	Mobil Home		72	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
21	8⅝	Mohas 1.20	6	40	13⅝	13	13⅛—	⅛
4½	1	Mohk Data		35	1⅞	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
14¼	8¼	MohkRub 1	9	12	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	
28	13⅛	Molycrp .40	5	28	21⅞	20⅞	21¼+	⅜
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	4	15	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
8⅝	4	Mongrm Ind	3	53	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
15⅝	5⅜	MonrEq .44	8	271	9¼	8⅞	9 —	¼
69½	39⅞	Monsan 2.40	6	288	53¼	52⅛	52⅞+	⅞
77⅜	45½	Mons pf2.75		29	58⅝	58¼	58¼+	¼
36⅞	21⅜	MonDU 2.08	7	12	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜—	⅛
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	8	28	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅛
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		132	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8⅞	4½	MONY .72e	9	70	6⅝	6	6⅛+	⅛
46⅝	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	176	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝+	1
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	172	60	59⅞	59⅞—	¼
29½	11¼	MorrsKn .84	5	12	18¼	18	18 —	¼
8⅞	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		19	2	2	2	
4⅝	1⅝	MorseS .61e	6	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11¼	1	MtgeTr Am		22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	7	123	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
61⅞	31⅝	Motorola .70	18	572	46	44⅞	46 +	1
34⅝	25⅞	MtFuel Sup	14	266	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
24⅝	15½	MtStTel 1.52	9	9	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
8½	4	Munford .36	5	75	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	½
6⅝	3⅞	Munsd pf.40		7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅝	9⅝	Munsng 1.08	6	9	13½	13½	13½+	¼
17¼	9⅝	MurphC 1.20	6	4	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
35⅝	14⅝	MurpOil .60	4	59	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞+	⅝
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	4	71	16	15⅝	15¾—	⅜
13⅝	3⅝	MyersL .60	11	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	

N

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
42	21½	Nabisco 2.90	11	53	32⅞	32¼	32¾+	½
31⅝	13	NalcoCh .60	21	26	28⅝	27⅝	28⅞+	1⅛
10¾	4	NarcoSci .40	9	30	7⅝	7¼	7½—	¼
44⅞	15	NashuaC .60	6	49	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
21⅞	6⅝	NatAirl .50	4	123	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅝
14⅝	7⅛	N Avia .69e		25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6½	NatCan .53	5	115	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
24	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		4	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
47½	25⅝	N Chem .28	29	15	40⅛	39⅞	40 +	½
13	4⅝	NatCityL .90		26	6	5¾	6	
43½	26⅜	NatDet 2.52	5	8	35½	35½	35½+	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	105	16½	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
23⅞	16⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	11	20⅝	20½	20⅝+	⅛
14⅝	8	NatGyp 1.05	8	84	13	12⅝	13 +	½
4½	1⅝	Nat Homes		48	3¼	3	3 —	¼
5¼	3⅛	Natind .20	3	21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8½	6	Natind pf.60		1	8	8	8	
12	9¼	Nflnd pf1.25		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11¾	⅝	NatMtge Fd		16	1½	1½	1½	
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	5	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	¼
25⅛	6¼	Nat Semicn	12	684	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
11½	5⅞	N Svcind .72	6	40	9¼	9⅝	9⅛—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	N Stand .90	4	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	¼
56½	29½	N Starch .80	15	63	43½	43	43½+	½
36⅝	30½	NatStl 2.50a	4	165	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		29	5½	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
80⅝	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	574	45⅛	43½	44⅝+	1
40½	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	7	492	25⅝	24¼	25	
11¼	5½	Neptune .40	8	2	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	24	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
22¾	21	NevP pf2.30		z310	22¼	22¼	22¼+	¼
20	14	NevP pf1.60		z200	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
22¼	12	NEngEl 1.78	8	42	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	9	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
30⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	1	27¼	27¼	27¼+	¼
12¾	7¼	Newhall .36	9	46	10⅛	9⅞	10 —	⅛
36⅝	16¼	Newmt 1.60	5	101	22⅝	22	22¼—	⅛
111	69½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	71	71	71 —	1
28⅛	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	42	21⅞	21½	21¾—	⅛
25	17¼	NYSE pf2.12		1	23½	23½	23½	
14¾	7⅝	NiaMP 1.18	7	222	11¼	10⅞	11¼+	⅜
19½	10⅛	NiaShr 1.03e		27	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11	NL Ind 1	4	693	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21¼	8¾	NLT Cp .60	8	441	18½	17⅞	18⅛+	⅜
80¼	50⅛	NorflkWn 5	6	86	67⅝	67¼	67⅝+	⅛
18½	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	49	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
21⅞	10	Norris 1.12	5	61	14¼	14	14¼+	¼
48	15	NoACoal .80	10	13	28½	28	28½+	½
24¼	6¼	NoAMt 2.01e	5	29	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
23	11¼	NoAPhl 1.20	6	21	15⅞	15⅜	15½—	⅜
4	2⅛	NoCAlr .10e	4	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	11-16	NoCeAlr wt		5	1	1	1	
12½	5½	NoestUt 1.02	6	436	8⅞	8¾	8¾—	⅛
24⅞	15	NoIlGas 1.92	8	14	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
25	17⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		2	23	23	23 +	⅜
19⅝	11⅛	NIndPS 1.36	8	28	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
56⅝	38¼	NNGs 3.10a	5	72	55¼	54½	54⅝—	⅝
26⅝	15¼	NoStPw 1.84	9	61	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
106½	100	NSP pf 10.36		z150	107	107	107 +	½
48	36	NSPw pf3.60		z10	43½	43½	43½+	1
8⅞	2¼	Northgt .65e	7	18	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅝	15½	Northrp 1.60	5	64	25	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
30	18	Nrthp pf1.45		1	25	25	25 +	⅜
27¼	10⅝	NwstAirl .45	5	286	16⅞	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
65⅝	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	9	38	38¼	37⅝	37⅝—	⅝
27⅝	14⅝	Nwtind 1.20	3	456	28⅝	27½	28⅛+	1
12¾	6⅛	Nwstind wt		39	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	1⅛
81	58	Nwind pfA5		18	84½	83	83⅝+	2⅛
82⅞	51½	Nwind pfC5		5	85	81⅞	85 +	2⅞
62½	49	Nwtin pf4.20		30	64	62	63½+	2
20½	11⅞	NwP ctf.20e	4	24	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
24½	8⅝	NwML 1.63e	7	36	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
44⅝	24¼	NwtSil 2.40a	8	13	41⅝	41½	41½+	¼
29⅝	19⅛	Norton 1.70	5	x33	25⅛	24¾	24¾—	⅛
17¼	8½	NortSim .40	10	430	18½	17⅜	17⅞+	⅜
38⅝	19	NortS pf1.60		9	39½	39	39½+	1⅝
19½	10½	NucorCp .24	3	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
23⅝	12½	NVF 5.40t	1	63	17¾	17	17¼—	⅝

O

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13	5	Oak Ind .49	3	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Oakite P .84	7	4	9½	9¼	9½	
15⅝	7⅝	OcciPet .25e	3	889	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
58	34	OccidPt pf 4		26	50⅝	49⅞	50⅝+	⅝
49⅝	31	OccIP pf3.60		25	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝+	⅝
27½	19¼	OccIP pf2.16		3	27	27	27 +	⅛
20½	11½	OgdenCp 1	4	247	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	¼
31	22½	Ogdn pf1.87		5	31	30½	30½	
21⅝	10⅞	OhioEd 1.66	9	307	16	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
105½	102	OhE pf10.76		z80	105¼	105¼	105¼	
61	42½	OhEd pf4.56		z100	50½	50½	50½—	½
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	58	21⅝	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
23½	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
19¼	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	12	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
21⅞	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	23	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
10⅞	6⅞	Omark .50	4	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
13	6½	Oneida .76	5	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
14¾	9	Opelika 1	7	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	9	22	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Orange .12	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	47	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
24¼	10	OutMar 1.20	8	73	16¼	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	OutletCo .70	4	14	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
19½	9	OvernitT .80	5	13	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
26⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	4	60	10¾	10	10¾+	1
51⅝	25⅛	OwenCn .88	5	144	34⅜	33¼	34⅝+	⅞
42¾	28⅝	OwenIll 1.72	7	71	39⅝	38⅝	39½+	1⅛
75	55½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	72	71½	71½	
17½	7	Oxfrdind .60	3	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼

P - Q

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15¼	10½	PacAS 1.20a		18	13½	13⅜	13½	
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	7	126	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
21⅞	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
35¼	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	10	36	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	½
25½	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	119	18⅝	18¼	18½+	⅛
17¼	12	PacTT 1.20	9	24	15½	15⅛	15¼—	⅛
85½	66⅝	PacTT pf 6		z90	74½	73⅝	74½+	½
12	8	PacTin .80a	4	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5½	1⅝	Paine Webb		46	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
13⅝	6⅞	PaiW pf1.30		7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
5	2½	PalmBc .25	3	23	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Pamida Inc	8	102	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
5¼	1⅛	PanAm Air		3409	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
38⅛	19½	PanhEP 2	7	29	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛+	⅜
13¼	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	17	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Pargas .98	7	6	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
27⅜	12⅝	ParHan 1.12	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21⅞	11⅝	ParkPen .64	6	4	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
24⅝	9⅝	Pasco Inc	7	33	18¼	17¾	18	
12⅝	5½	Payl nw .30	7	18	11⅛	10⅞	11¼	
32	8⅝	PeabGa .08r	9	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Penn Cent		202	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	29	6⅛	6	6	
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	17	565	52¾	50⅝	52¼+	2¼
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	44	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
118½	101	PaPLt pf 13		z100	118¾	118¾	118¾+	¼
106	72	PaPL pf8.70		z20	90	90	90	
104½	70	PaPL pf8.60		z70	90	90	90 —	1½
102⅞	69	PaPL pf8.40		z30	87½	87	87 —	½
100½	67	PaPL pf8.00		z40	85	85	85 +	1
25⅝	14⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	7	142	20⅝	20⅛	20½+	⅜
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		4	35¼	35¼	35¼+	¼
22¾	15¼	Penwl pf1.60		13	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	
30½	12⅝	Pennzol 1.20	6	358	21¼	20⅝	21 +	½
8⅞	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
34½	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	40	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
71¾	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	16	196	57¼	56⅝	56½+	⅜
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	26	64	25	24½	25 +	½
25⅞	15⅝	Petinc 1.40	7	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	¼
15¼	10¼	Petinc pf 1		5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
16½	6	PeterPl .80	9	8	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
50	29⅝	PetrieStr .80	18	10	49⅝	49¼	49¼+	¼
15	7½	Petrolan .44	7	124	15⅝	15	15	
27¼	14¼	Petrim 2.01e		13	18½	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
45	21⅝	Pfizer .76a	8	647	35⅞	35¼	35¼	
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	6	196	35	34⅝	34⅞+	¼
19½	9⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	126	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
95½	56	PhilE pf7.85		z10	76	76	76	
95½	56	PhilE pf7.75		z370	72	71	72	
20½	13⅝	PhilSub 1.30	7	6	20	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
61⅞	34½	PhilipMo .80	15	586	49	47½	48 —	½
6⅞	1⅝	Philips Ind		7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
71⅝	31⅝	PhillPet 1.60	8	526	46¼	45⅝	46¼+	1⅜
19⅝	5⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	29	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅝
16⅞	8⅝	PiedNG 1.28	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Pier Imprt	9	73	3⅝	3¼	3½—	⅛
51	31⅝	Pillsbry 1.80	9	80	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	1⅛
25	13½	PionNG 1.20	9	26	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
15⅞	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	265	15⅞	15⅜	15¾+	¼
16¾	12⅞	PitFrg .80b	20	8	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
46½	22⅝	Pittston .80a	7	433	45¼	43¾	45⅛+	1⅛
24¼	12	Pizza Hut	11	213	21¼	20	21¼+	1¼
3⅝	1½	Plan Rsrch	7	88	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6¼	2	Playboy .12	6	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
20	3¼	PNB M .96e	6	50	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
88½	14⅝	Polaroid .32	23	1082	19¾	19⅛	19⅛—	⅝
43⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	5	398	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
21¾	8½	PopeTa .60b	5	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
19⅝	12⅛	Portec 1b	4	4	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
19⅞	12¼	PortGE 1.58	8	34	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
35¼	20¼	Potlath 1.40	4	48	26⅛	26	26	
14⅝	8⅝	PotmEl 1.16	8	x130	12⅝	12¼	12⅝—	¼
56¾	48½	PotEl pf5.50		z300	55	55	55 —	¼
54½	37	PotEl pf4.50		z200	49½	49½	49½+	1½
49	33	PotEl pf4.04		z10	44½	44½	44½—	½
28⅞	20	PPGInd 1.70	6	82	25½	25¼	25½	
9	5¼	Premier .32	6	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	22	524	94	93	93⅝—	⅝
8⅝	5½	ProdRsh .30	4	2	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
24⅜	16¼	ProterInt 1a	2	25	22	21½	22 +	½
10	3⅝	PSA Inc	11	45	5½	5⅜	5¼—	⅛
17¾	9¼	PSvCol 1.20	8	109	14	13¾	13⅞+	¼
76	70	PSCol pf7.15		z20	76	76	76 +	1⅝
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	225	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
114½	78½	PSEG pf9.62		z60	98	98	98 +	1
92½	60¼	PSEG pf7.70		z210	78	77	78 +	1
90	58	PSEG pf7.52		z120	76	76	76 +	1½
82	54	PSEG pf6.80		z100	68	68	68 +	5
65½	43	PSEG pf5.28		z50	52½	52½	52½	
17⅞	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		7	15	14⅝	15 +	¼
38⅝	23⅝	PSvInd 2.56	9	137	34½	34⅛	34½+	½
47	36½	PSInd pf3.50		x20	42½	42½	42½+	½
14⅝	10½	PSInd pf1.08		z50	13	13	13 —	½
19⅞	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	111	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
19½	10⅛	PSvNM 1.20	7	21	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
7¼	2¾	Pub'ckr .19t	5	36	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7¼	2¼	Puebloin .30	4	57	3	2⅞	3	
6⅞	2⅝	PR Cem .12		18	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 1.98	6	29	23½	23¼	23¼—	⅛
80½	35⅝	Pullmn 1.70	8	54	46¾	45⅞	46¼+	½
13	7⅛	PurexCp .88	8	19	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
6	1	Puritn Fash		40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
32½	13⅛	Purolatr .96	9	127	27¾	27⅛	27¾+	½
31¼	11	QuakOat .80	10	389	16⅞	16⅛	16¼—	½
76	38⅛	QukOat pf 3		2	48¾	48⅛	48¾+	1⅛
30	13⅝	QuakStO .64	11	149	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Questor .25r		5	6	6	6	

R

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
46⅞	29	RalstonP .90	16	92	42	41¼	41⅞+	¼
8¼	2	Ramada .12	9	205	4	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	5	28	9¼	8⅝	8⅞—	½
17	5	RapidAm 1	9	72	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	14⅝	Raybest 1.30	5	16	23½	23	23½+	⅝
14	6⅝	Raymint .40	6	28	10⅝	10⅜	10¼+	¼
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	9	140	33½	32⅝	33 —	¼
21½	9¼	RCA 1	10	400	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		15	47¼	46⅝	46⅝—	⅝
50	32	RCA pf 3.50		z90	41	41	41 +	1
3½	1	viReadg Co		124	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅜
3½	⅞	viReadg 1pf		21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
3⅝	⅝	viReadg 2pf		22	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅜
46⅝	21⅛	RdgBate .36	7	455	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛—	⅛
7⅝	1¼	Redman Ind		188	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
20⅝	6⅞	ReeceCp .74	5	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21½	8½	Reed Tool	12	56	19	18¼	18⅝—	⅜
22	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	4	17	18	17⅞	18	
17⅞	7⅝	ReichCh .60	3	149	12⅛	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Rellab St .60	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
23¼	9¼	RelianEl .80	5	22	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	ReliaGrp .40		19	7⅝	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		25	15⅝	14¾	14⅞—	⅞
26¼	12⅝	ReG pfB2.20		12	18½	18	18½	
2⅞	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	48	2	1⅞	1⅞	
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	5	6	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
14⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9⅞	3⅝	ResrvOil .12	6	655	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅝
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	8	23	18¼	18	18 —	⅛
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	10	388	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
13¼	5⅝	RevCop .25e	2	25	7	6¾	7 +	¼
62¼	38⅝	Revlon 1.20	17	104	61⅝	61	61⅝+	1⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅛	10⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	5	38	17⅝	17	17⅝+	1
37	25¼	Rexn pf2.50		3	32	31	31 +	1⅛
34⅛	22	Rexn pf2.36		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	1
56⅝	37¼	Reynind 2.88	7	611	52⅛	50⅞	51¼—	2¼
63	35¼	Reyln pf2.25		22	56	55	55 —	3
26½	13⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	163	19	18¼	18⅝	
64	42⅛	RevM pf4.50		6	52	51¼	52 +	⅛
29⅝	20⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	259	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝+	½
10¼	3⅞	RexSec .50a	14	13	10	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Richrdsn 1	4	23	10⅛	10½	10½	
30⅞	13⅝	RichMer .64	11	102	22½	21⅞	22⅜+	⅜
20⅜	9⅝	Richmnd .80	7	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9½	RiegelT 1.20	4	15	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
16¼	7⅞	RioGran .60	5	62	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		5	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
18⅞	2½	RiteAid .12	13	505	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
25½	10¼	RivianF .90	9	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17½	8⅝	Robshaw .90	9	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
19⅝	10⅝	Robrtsn 1.30	6	5	15½	15⅜	15½	
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	14	539	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	½
28½	10	RochG 1.24b	8	24	14⅝	13¾	13¾—	¾
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	9	24	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
28⅛	18	Rockwlint 2	6	53	23⅝	23	23¼+	⅛
72½	48	RkInt pf4.75		2	58⅝	58	58 +	1⅛
94¼	43⅝	RohmH 1.28	10	212	61⅝	60⅛	61 +	2⅞
20½	8	Rohrind .90	6	48	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Rollinsin .25	13	31	17⅞	17	17¼	
9½	4⅝	Ronson .28	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16½	8⅝	Roper 1.10	4	7	11⅝	11¼	11½	
29½	12⅝	RorerA .90	13	56	25	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
41½	16⅝	Rosario .40a	16	197	40⅛	38½	38⅞—	1⅞
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	10	58	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36	22¼	RoylD 2.71e	3	281	32⅞	32¼	32½+	½
7½	2⅞	Roylind .45t	8	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	93	4⅝	4	4⅝—	¼
39⅜	9¼	Rubbrm .36	22	24	18	17⅝	17¾	
15⅝	6¼	Rucker .05e	7	109	14	13¾	13⅞+	⅛
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
31½	3	Ryder Sys	6	538	5⅝	5¼	5½—	⅛

S

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅞	22¼	SabineR .56	10	40	30½	30¼	30¼+	¼
3½	1⅝	Safegrd Ind	3	9	2⅛	2	2	
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	13	265	40	39⅝	39⅞+	¼
7⅝	2⅝	Saga Corp	5	32	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	299	40½	39⅞	40⅛+	½
13⅝	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	12	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	5	8	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	¼
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		19	11	10⅝	10⅝	
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	5	61	25½	23¼	23⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3⅜	Salant .24b	3	12	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	274	12⅝	12	12⅛+	¼
8⅝	1⅝	Sandrs Asso		39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	7⅛	Sangamo .70	5	58	11¼	10⅞	11¼—	⅛
13⅝	5½	SJuanR .80t	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
36	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	321	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
10	6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
50⅝	13	SanFeInt .30	10	x330	22⅝	21⅝	22 —	⅛
8	4⅝	SargWel .40	7	5	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
12½	2⅝	Saul REst	6	61	3⅝	3⅝	3½+	⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	11	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
15⅝	8½	SavnEA 1.24		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		74	2⅝	2¼	2¼—	½
6¼	2½	SavODr .15e	8	14	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6	1⅝	SavinB Mch		79	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Saxon Ind	3	190	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	2	SCA Svc	8	243	3⅝	3	3⅛+	⅛
8¼	2	Schaefer Cp	12	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
75⅞	41½	ScherghPl .80	28	378	62½	61	61½—	⅛
57½	13⅞	SchlitzBr .68	16	176	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
139⅞	73	Schlumb .90	26	423	104⅝	103⅞	103⅞+	⅛
13¼	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	272	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	5	7	6⅝	6	6⅛	
15⅝	6⅝	ScotLFd .64	4	26	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
25⅝	8½	ScottFetz 1	7	73	12⅝	12	12⅛	
10⅞	6⅛	ScottFor .68	5	16	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
18⅛	9⅝	ScottPap .68	8	262	16⅝	15⅞	16 —	⅜
15⅝	3⅝	Scottys .10	7	18	6⅝	6⅛	6½+	⅛
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	7	33	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
39⅝	24	Scovil pf2.50		10	30½	29½	29½—	1½
7½	3⅝	ScudDuoVt		41	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
8½	6	Scud pf.82k		39	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛+	⅛
16⅞	9⅝	SeaCont .20	3	12	13	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
34¼	19⅛	SeabCL 2.20	4	260	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛+	¼
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA .14t	8	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
46⅞	24½	Seagram .60	15	105	36⅞	36¼	36⅝—	¼
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	6¼	SealdPw .72	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28¼	11⅞	SearleG .46	14	292	20½	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
90¼	41½	Sears 1.60a	16	341	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝+	⅝
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		89	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
66¼	16⅞	Sedcolnc .13	10	101	29⅞	29¼	29½+	½
6½	2⅞	SvcCpInt .10	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13¼	5¼	Servomt .60	4	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	3½	Shakspre .28	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	5⅝	Shapell .10	4	62	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
72⅞	30⅝	ShellOil 2.60	4	112	41	40⅜	40⅝—	⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	28	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
40⅞	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	37	39	38¼	39 +	¼
11⅞	7⅝	SierrPac .92	6	37	10⅝	10¼	10½	
22¼	12⅝	SignalCo .90	2	33	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
48¼	29	Signal pf2.20		5	38⅝	38¼	38¼+	¼
20⅝	12¼	Signal pf 1		6	16¼	16	16 —	¼
42½	18¼	SignodeCp 1	10	58	32½	32	32 —	⅜
5⅝	2⅛	SimPre .10e	8	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	¼
21⅞	9½	Simm .88a	9	23	17	16⅝	17	
32	6¼	SimpPat .33	15	134	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
41	10	SingerCo .40		178	11⅝	10⅞	11 —	⅛
54¼	26⅝	Singr pf3.50		15	33⅝	32½	32½—	½
17⅝	7⅝	SkaggCo .60	8	10	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
73	44⅝	Skelly 1.20a	6	16	58¼	58	58¼+	⅝
18	6¼	Skil Corp		10	11	11	11	
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	38	628	17⅛	16½	16¾—	½
14½	6⅝	SmithAO .78	83	8	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	¼
29⅝	10⅝	SmithInt .24	10	240	19¼	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
54⅝	30¼	SmithKline 2	13	25	53	52½	52½—	⅝
16⅞	8⅝	Smucker .80	9	7	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	6	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅛	Sonesta Int	5	4	2	2	2	
10¼	4⅝	SonyCp .02h	16	3348	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
41¼	26⅝	SooLin 4.50e	6	42	32⅝	32¼	32¾+	½
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	10	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	SCarEG 1.48	9	336	14⅝	13⅞	14 +	¼
32	22¼	SCEG pf2.50		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
19½	9⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	7	1	14	14	14 +	¼
15⅝	6⅝	Southdown	4	384	11⅝	10¾	11⅛+	⅜
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		39	23¾	22½	23⅛+	⅜
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	8	43	14¼	13⅞	14 —	⅛
15	5½	SoestPS .96r	5	7	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
19⅞	14⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	171	19¾	19⅛	19¾	
17¼	7⅝	SouthCo 1.40	7	1254	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34	22	SolnGE 2.28	7	2	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
35½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.45	8	107	49	48⅝	48⅞+	⅝
37¾	25½	SoNETl 2.84	9	8	32⅝	32½	32⅝—	¼
54	53	SoNE pf4.62		z8000	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	107	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
52¾	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	7	139	43⅝	42½	42⅝—	1¼
53⅝	35	SouRy pfA 3		6	47⅝	47¼	47¼+	½
6¾	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	29	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	¼
22¼	13¼	Southld .40b	12	58	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
10⅝	3⅝	SwsFor .20	4	44	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
11⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	92	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
3-32	1-16	SwstPSvc rt		713	5-64	5-64	5-64	
8¼	4	Sparton .24	4	16	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
13⅝	6¼	SperryHut 1	6	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
37	26	Sprry H pf 3		1	32	32	32	
44⅞	23⅛	SperryR .76	9	396	35	34½	34⅞+	¼
21⅞	5	Sprague El	3	48	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	¼
13⅝	8¼	Spring M .75	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	12	139	19½	18½	18⅝+	⅛
43⅞	20	Squibb .84	17	336	35¼	34	34½—	½
64¼	24	StaleyMfg 2	7	95	64½	64	64½+	¼
25⅞	18⅝	StPoor 1.92a		41	23	22⅞	22⅞	
65¾	40	StdBrands 2	16	209	66½	65⅛	66⅛+	⅝
50⅝	43	StdBr pf3.50		z180	49¼	49¼	49¼+	⅛
43¼	22⅝	StBPaint .80	27	124	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝+	¼
36⅝	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	519	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
45⅞	39⅝	StdOilInd 2	6	1005	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝+	⅜
86	37⅜	StOilOh 1.36	16	187	57¼	55⅜	55⅝—	1⅝
9⅝	6	StdPress .40	3	26	7	7	7	
10¼	7⅝	StPrud .66b	8	8	8	7⅞	8	
16⅝	7½	Standex .52	4	18	10	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
31	12⅝	StanWks .96	7	9	17½	17¼	17⅝+	⅜
12⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	4	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	
16½	1½	StaMut Inv	2	34	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
13¼	8⅝	StaMS 1.10e		41	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
50⅝	35⅜	StaufCh 2.20	6	100	48⅝	47½	47⅞+	⅞
50	36⅝	Stau pf1.80a		5	48	48	48 +	2¼
7⅝	4⅝	Sterchi .48	6	18	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
31¼	16	StorDrug .70	16	249	21⅝	20⅞	21¼—	⅜
13⅝	7½	Sterndnt .12	9	493	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	¼
15⅝	10	Stevens 1.20	3	81	11⅞	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	7	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11¼	StokVC 1.10	5	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼+	¼
13½	10	StokVC pf 1		z50	12	12	12	
89⅝	31½	StoneWeb 2	8	25	46¼	45⅞	46¼+	1
13	7⅝	StoneCon .60	3	7	11	10¾	10⅞	
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	StorerBds 1	8	62	15½	15	15½+	⅛
10	6	StridRite .70	7	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅝
39⅝	18	StuWor 1.32	3	6	23	22½	22⅝	
71½	42⅝	StuWr pfB5		13	49	49	49	
30½	15½	StW pfA1.40		3	19¼	19¼	19¼+	⅜
3⅝	1¼	Suave Shoe	5	24	2	1⅞	2	
18¼	10⅝	SubnPro .88	5	14	13½	13¼	13⅝	
12⅝	3⅝	SuCrest .20a		27	6¼	5⅞	6 —	¼
18⅛	8¼	Sun Chm .40	3	30	12⅛	12	12⅛	
61⅝	33½	SunOil 1r	4	51	35	34½	34⅝—	⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		79	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝+	¼
20½	9¼	Sunbeam 1	8	257	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
27½	10½	Sundstrd .80	6	26	17¼	17	17¼	
45½	29⅝	Sunds pf3.50		1	39¼	39¼	39¼+	¼
24⅝	7¼	SunshMn .48	14	101	14½	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
19⅞	11⅝	SupValu .90	7	36	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	16	45	188	173½	187	+14
8⅝	2⅝	SupmkG .20	4	48	4⅝	4	4	
25	8⅝	Superscope	3	90	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
12⅝	2	Sutro Mtge	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	Swank .48	5	73	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅜
27⅝	10⅞	Sybron .72	10	111	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	¼
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		6	33½	33¼	33¼—	1⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Systron Don	29	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

T

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅝	10⅝	TaftBrd .60	6	47	18	17¼	18 +	1
10⅛	1⅞	Talcott Nat		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	4⅞	Talley .60	6	52	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	
17⅝	8¼	TampaE .96	9	21	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
26¼	9¼	Tandy Corp	9	253	25½	24⅝	25¼+	½
9⅝	2⅝	Tappan .40		16	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4	Technicolr	4	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	4⅝	Technicon	12	160	9	8½	9 +	⅜
47¾	18¼	Tektronx .20	11	59	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	¼
6⅝	2⅝	Telecor .25	4	11	4⅝	3¾	4⅛+	⅜
15	7⅝	Teledyn .40t	8	26	11	10⅞	10⅞+	
8¼	1¼	Teleprmpt		116	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
4½	⅝	Telex Cp		133	1⅞	1½	1⅝+	
24¼	16¼	Tennco 1.60	6	294	23	22¼	22¾—	
4⅝	1	Tennco wt A		43	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
91½	62¾	Tennc pf5.50		1	84½	84½	84½—	
24⅝	11¼	TesoroP .40	3	537	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	5	1910	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝+	
38½	24	TexCom .90	13	14	36½	36⅛	36½	
54	20	TexETr 1.70	9	175	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞+	
33	20¼	TexGsT 1.76	6	38	26⅝	26½	26½—	
36⅝	20⅝	Texgslf 1.20	6	84	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	
21⅝	8¼	Texasind .1b	13	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
115⅝	58⅝	TexInst 1	21	296	81⅞	79½	80⅝—	
21½	8¼	TexOilG .01	11	113	20⅞	19⅞	20¼—	
28½	19½	TexPLd .70e	12	19	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	
25	15¼	TexUt 1.16	10	235	22¼	21⅞	22⅛—	
13⅝	2⅝	Texfl Ind		17	4⅛	3⅝	4 +	
22⅞	11⅝	Textron 1.10	6	65	16⅝	16	16 —	
32	19	Textr pf2.08		5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		2	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	
17⅞	8½	Thiokol .70	4	129	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	
49⅝	24	ThomBet .72	19	15	37½	37	37⅜+	
11⅞	5	Thomln .40b	8	16	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	24	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7¼	4	ThriftDs .40	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	TI Corp 1	7	370	13⅝	12½	12⅝—	
47⅞	25¼	TidwatM .60	8	47	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	
22⅞	6¾	Tigerln .40e	7	127	9	8⅞	8⅞—	
41½	24½	Timeinc 2	6	12	33	33	33	
17⅞	8⅝	TimeMir .50	9	74	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	21	29⅝	29	29⅝+	
20	8⅝	Tish Rlty		48	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
14¼	5⅝	Todd Shipyd		43	6	5⅞	6	
28⅛	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	35	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .40	5	22	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	
9⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	8	10	6½	6½	6½	
36¼	11	TraneCo .96	11	68	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
45½	25½	TranUn 1.56	12	100	39½	38⅝	38⅝—	
18⅝	4⅝	Trans W Air		454	9	8⅝	8⅝+	
23⅛	11⅝	TWA pf 2		3	14¼	14¼	14¼—	
9⅝	3⅝	TranWF .16	6	40	9⅝	9	9 +	
10⅝	5⅝	Transam .59	10	435	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
22	15½	Trainc 1.68a		18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
9⅝	5½	Transcn .45	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
7	4	TranOh .20r	4	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
19½	10⅝	Tranwy 1.40	5	14	16	15⅝	15⅝—	
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	7	164	24	23⅝	24 +	
45	21⅝	Travlr pf 2		8	32	31¾	32 +	
18	3⅝	TRE Corp	35	45	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	
27½	13⅝	TriCon 1.23e		56	18⅝	18¼	18⅝+	
34¼	26⅝	TriCn pf2.50		1	32½	32⅝	32⅝+	
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge	2	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	
15	9¼	Triaind .90a	4	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	4	2	8¼	8	8⅛+	
26	8⅝	Trinity .80	4	43	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	
22⅝	6½	Tropica .20e	17	172	19¼	18⅝	18⅝+	
20½	10⅝	TRW In 1.20	6	138	18	17⅝	17⅝—	
57½	37⅞	TRW pf4.50		21	52	51⅞	51⅞—	
59⅝	36	TRW pf4.40		3	53½	53	53—	
12⅝	7	TucsonG .96	7	68	10¼	10	10¼+	
9⅝	4½	TwenCen .20	20	55	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
13⅝	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	10	814	14½	13⅝	14 +	
20⅞	13	TylerCp .60	4	30	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝—	

U

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	13	UAL In .60e	5	484	19⅝	19½	19¼+	
22⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	3	1	19¼	19¼	19¼—	
16	9⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	7	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	
14⅝	7⅝	UMC Ind 1	5	29	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	
15⅝	11¼	UMET Tr		27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
30½	10¼	Unarco n	3	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
43¾	26¼	UniNV 2.59e	7	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝+	
18⅝	5⅝	UnBanc .84b	5	136	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	8	97	50	49⅝	50 +	
49	31⅝	UnCarb 2.40	6	1169	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝+	
19⅝	7⅝	UnCom 1.33	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	2⅝	Union Corp	73	42	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	368	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	
99	66	UnEl 7.pf 8		7	80	80	80 +	
80	55	UnEl pf6.40		z10	63	63	63 +	1
26¾	25⅝	UnEl pf2.72		14	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Un Fidelity	17	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
56⅝	27⅛	UnOCal 1.98	4	147	38½	37⅝	38⅝+	
73⅝	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		14	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	
97⅝	51⅝	UPacCp 2.80	12	122	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝+	
17¼	9¼	UnPac pf.47		2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	
11	1⅝	Uniona Inc		26	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	115	8	7⅝	7⅝—	
93¾	62	Uniryal pf 8		z100	79½	79½	79½+	
37½	22¼	UnitAlrcft 2	5	247	35¼	34⅝	34⅝—	
96½	73¾	Unit Air pf 8		23	97	95	95 —	
8⅝	2⅝	Unit Brands		35	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	UnBrnd pfA		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅝	4⅝	UnitCp .77e		13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	4	U FinCal .28	5	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	3	UnGasP .60	7	292	9	8⅝	8⅝	
28	13⅝	U Illum 2.32	5	20	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
10	5	Unitind .36b	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	1⅝	UnitInn .10		39	3¼	3	3 +	
15⅝	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	27	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	48	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
10⅝	6	Un Nuclr		70	12	11⅝	11⅝	
4¼	1⅝	UnitPk Min		32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	
19⅝	5	UnitRefg .40	3	45	7⅝	7	7⅝—	
38⅝	18½	USFidG 2.48	14	45	32	31⅝	31⅝—	
29⅝	10¼	USFoS 1.50e		10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	11	104	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝+	
26⅝	19	USGy pf1.80		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
7⅝	2	US Home	17	64	4⅝	4	4⅝—	
8⅝	2	US Ind .46r	3	204	3¼	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	5⅝	USLeasg .34	9	7	11	11	11	
12⅝	2¼	US Rlty Tr	5	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	6⅝	US Shoe .95	5	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	
58	35⅝	US Stl 2.80	4	889	50	49½	50 +	
16½	11	USTobac .90	10	93	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	
17⅝	10⅝	UnitTel 1.08	9	142	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	
3⅝	⅝	UnTel wt		60	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
22¼	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		45	19¾	19½	19½+	
10⅝	3¼	Unitrode Cp	4	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
21⅞	12⅝	UnivarCp 1	3	16	20	19¾	19⅞—	
32⅝	21⅝	UnivLeaf 2	6	3	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞+	
18⅝	9⅝	UOP .90	4	90	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞—	
88¼	30	Upjohn .96	15	657	37⅛	35¼	35⅝—	
31⅝	7¼	USLIFE .29	7	222	15	14⅝	14⅝+	
12¼	7⅝	UslifeF .96a		34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	
20⅝	11⅝	USM stp 1	4	45	17	16	17 +	
28¼	19¾	USM pf2.10		19	24¼	23½	24⅛+	
18	14½	USM pf1.50		z100	16	15	15	
53⅝	32⅝	Utahint .30a	17	307	53⅝	53	53⅝+	
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	45	29⅝	27⅞	29 +	
29⅝	14	UV Ind 1	3	282	22⅝	22	22⅝	
68⅝	50	UV In pf5.50		1	56½	56½	56½	

V

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	5⅝	Varian .20	8	47	8½	8¼	8½+	
35⅝	19	Veeder 1.72	6	6	24⅝	24½	24½+	
8⅝	2⅝	Vendo Co	219	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	
10⅝	1⅝	Venice .20	6	17	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	14	285	25½	24⅝	25 +	
19⅝	9	VF Corp 1	7	19	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	
3½	2½	Viacom Inf	6	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	
9⅞	4	VictCmp .50	7	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15¼	6⅝	VaEPw 1.18	8	561	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
109	67	VaEP pf8.84		z100	87½	87	87½+	
88½	54	VaEP pf7.20		z80	71	71	71 +	
64	40	VaEP pf 5		z60	53	52½	53 +	
52	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z20	43	43	43	
50	32	VaEP pf4.04		z160	40½	39¾	40½	
7	3	Vornado Inc	4	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
31½	22½	VulMat 1.80	6	9	30¼	30	30¼+	

W

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
33⅝	10	Wachova .76	8	14	17	17	17	
74	25	Wach pf2.20		20	38½	37½	38½+	
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	11	22	12⅝	12	12 —	
56⅞	34¼	WlknA 1.40a	12	5	44	43⅝	44 +	1
24⅝	13⅝	WallBus .55	9	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	
11⅛	5	WallMur .60	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
20½	7⅝	WalMar .05e	12	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20	6⅝	WangL .08e	8	65	9¼	8⅝	9¼+	
9⅝	3⅝	Ward Foods		76	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	
11⅝	6¼	Warnaco .80	5	17	8⅝	8	8⅝+	
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	6⅝	WrnCom .40	5	164	12⅝	11⅞	12 +	
25¼	19½	WrnC pf1.25		10	24½	24	24 +	
39⅝	18¼	WarnL .84	17	916	32½	31¼	32½+	
38⅝	11⅛	Warn S. 1.20	7	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	16	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	5	2	13	13	13	
21	15¾	WasWat 1.52	9	x16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	
15½	4	Waste Mant	7	14	6½	6⅝	6½	
29	11¾	WatkaJ .20e	14	44	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝+	
6⅞	2⅝	WayGos .60	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅞	9⅝	Wean pf.65k		2	14⅝	14½	14½	
8⅝	4¼	Weathrd .40	5	69	6¼	6⅛	6⅛+	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	WelMcL .60	5	97	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛+	
19½	13	WeisMkt .60	9	8	19	18½	19 +	
7⅝	5-16	Welbilt Corp		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
27⅝	9½	WellFgo .96	7	42	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+	
19	2⅞	WellFM .90e	24	16	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	
15	6¼	WescoF .60	6	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
29¼	15	WstctTr 1.80	8	2	22⅝	22½	22½—	
28	17¾	WstPtPep 2	4	31	24⅝	24	24⅝+	
13⅝	5½	WnAirL .40a	5	324	8	7½	7⅝—	
30⅝	13¾	WnBnc 1.40	6	84	22½	22⅝	22⅝—	
11⅞	5¼	WnCo NAm	11	178	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	
10¼	5¼	Wn Pac Ind	5	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
15¼	8¼	WnPublh .80	4	30	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	
15⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40	51	86	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
71	40	WnUn pf 6		2	55¾	55	55¼+	
52½	30	WnUn pf4.90		1	43½	43½	43½+	
26	8	WestgEl .97	40	638	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	
38⅞	18⅝	Wstvco 1.40	4	287	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝+	
45	23⅝	Weyerhr .80	16	514	34¾	33⅝	34⅝+	
17½	7⅛	WhelFry .40	7	53	12	11⅝	11⅝+	
28	10¼	WhelPit .70c	1	80	27½	27	27½+	
61¼	49½	WhelPit pf 6		z80	60	60	60	
29¾	11	Whirlpol .80	30	437	21	20¼	20⅝—	
12½	7½	WhitCon .80	4	140	12	11⅝	12 +	
38¾	28½	WhitC pfC 3		5	33	32½	33 +	
14¼	6⅝	WhiteM .40e	3	64	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
2⅝	1⅛	Whittaker	6	98	2⅝	2½	2½	
15⅝	7¼	WickesCrp 1	6	42	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	
8¼	2¼	WiebdtSt .28	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
77	45⅝	WmsCos .60	7	219	59¼	58½	59⅝—	
30⅝	28⅝	WmsCos wi		33	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	
55⅝	27¼	Wms Co. wf		26	39⅝	39¼	39½—	
69	42	Wms C pf.80		1	52½	52½	52½+	
44⅝	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	18	39	37¾	37½	37⅝+	
7⅝	3	Winnebago		23	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	434	24	23⅝	23⅞—	
109½	83½	WisE pf8.90		z3500	100¼	100	100¼+	
15⅝	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	6	21	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	
29	14½	Witco 1.20	4	233	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	
70	41½	Witco pf2.65		6	50	50	50 +	
4¼	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	12	2½	2⅜	2⅝—	
10¼	6	Wometco .56	6	59	9⅝	9	9⅝+	
12½	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	
19⅝	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	254	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
34⅝	18¾	Wolw pf2.20		8	24¾	24⅝	24⅝+	
5⅝	2¼	World Airw	2	17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
62⅝	38	Wrigly 2.40a	11	10	51⅝	51	51⅝+	
4⅝	1⅛	Wyly Corp		107	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	

X

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
127¾	47	XeroxCp 1	19	970	81¼	79⅝	79⅝—	
25⅛	6⅝	Xtra 2.61t	3	200	8½	8	8½+	

Y

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	4½	Yates Ind	3	34	8	8	8	

Z

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅝	8¾	ZaleCorp .76	4	97	15¼	14⅞	14⅞—	
15¾	8¼	Zale pfA .80		14	13	12¾	13 +	
35¼	16⅝	Zapata .40e	4	38	27⅝	26⅝	27 —	
71½	33½	Zapata pf 2		1	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝—	
7½	2⅝	Zayre Corp	3	32	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
31⅝	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	11	1706	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	
11⅝	3⅝	Zurn Ind .28	10	150	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	

Market Summary

Feb. 21, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Sony Corp	357,700	8⅛	+ ⅛
Pan Am	352,200	4⅞	+ ⅛
Baker Ind	310,900	7⅞	+1¼
Polaroid	273,100	20⅞	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel	224,100	50⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Motors	211,200	39	+1⅝
Texaco Inc	204,500	26¾	+ ¼
Am Airlin	186,300	8¾	+ ⅛
Zenith R	179,700	13¾	+ ¾
MinnMM	177,800	52¾	+3⅛
Disney W	165,500	39⅞	— ⅜
Gulf Oil	162,100	20⅝	— ¼
East Kodak	153,700	83⅛	+2¾
Southern Co	149,500	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	146,100	44¾	+1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	24.44	22.25
Advances	825	829
Declines	623	577
Unchanged	394	410
Total issues	1842	1818
New 1974-75 highs	41	28
New 1974-75 lows	0	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	1,326,200	3½	+ ⅛
Reserch Ctl	135,400	11¼	+1⅞
McCull Oil	82,600	4⅝	— ⅜
Syntex Corp	74,600	34	— ¾
PanOcean O	72,600	11½	+ ⅜
Fly Dia Oil	68,100	15⅞	+1⅝
HoustOil M	51,900	25¾	—1
Kaiser Ind	48,700	7¼	+ ¼
Putnm Son	39,500	15⅞	— ¼
HartzMt Cp	37,300	11	— ½
Approx total stock sales		4,220,000	
Stock sales year ago		2,406,700	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
78.60	75.56	77.73	+0.41

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	750.39	757.35	742.49	749.77	+ 4.39
20 Trn	162.57	163.96	160.77	162.53	+ 0.53
15 Util	81.96	82.73	81.38	81.96	+ 0.06
65 Stk	238.04	240.21	235.64	237.91	+ 1.05

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	93.73	91.26	92.25	+0.47
20 Railroads	39.73	38.09	38.41	+0.06
55 Utilities	41.24	40.35	40.84	+0.14
500 Stocks	83.56	81.72	82.62	+0.41

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	43.81	43.66	43.70	+0.17
Industrials	47.68	47.55	47.57	+0.25
Transportation	31.13	30.97	31.02	+0.11
Utilities	31.77	31.69	31.70	—0.03
Finance	47.96	47.75	47.75	—0.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 20	248,006	396,944	4,823
Feb. 19	267,895	396,099	5,557
Feb. 18	346,353	489,533	4,209
Feb. 14	295,771	406,987	5,677
Feb. 13	346,209	487,235	6,064
Feb. 12	176,266	266,721	3,047

*These totals are included in the sales figures

ADVERTISEMENT

MARKS AND SPENCER LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 24th February, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V. Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 3 of the CDR's Marks and Spencer Limited, each repr. 25 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 3.24 (re interim-dividend year ending 31st March, 1975).
Tax credit £0.277 = Dfls. 1.59 per CDR.
Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

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Amsterdam, 18th February, 1975.

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Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 21, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	239	Matsu E. Wks	487
Canon	207	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	130
Dai Nip. Print.	398	Mitsubi Corp.	380
Fuji Bank	378	Mitsui Co.	410
Fuji Photo	325	Mitsukoshi	448
Hitachi	142	Nippon Elec.	178
Honda Motor	548	Sharp	211
C. Itoh	461	Shiseido	951
Japan Air L.	1,630	Sony Corp.	2,220
Kansai El. P.	731	Sumitomo Bk.	366
Kao Soap	350	Taisho Marine	315
Kirin Brewery	276	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	312	Teijin	155
Kubota	345	Tokio Marine	513
Matsu E. Ind.	433	Toray	139
		Toyota Motor	508

European Gold Markets

Feb. 21, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	185.10	184.75	+1.00
Zurich	185.75	185.25	+1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	187.24	187.31	+2.80

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6⅛-6⅝	2½-3½	3 -3½	12¼-12¾
1 M.	6½-6⅝	5⅛-5⅝	2¼-2¾	12¾-13¼
3 M.	7¼-7⅝	5¼-6	4⅛-4⅝	13 -13½
6 M.	7½-7⅝	6⅛-6⅝	5⅝-5⅞	13 -13½
1 Y.	7⅛-7½	6½-6¾	6 -6¼	12¾-13¼

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	90.30	89.40	92.00	77.00
Brussels	124.53	124.13	124.53	106.43
Frankfurt	125.60	124.05	125.60	110.56
London 30	280.40	282.80	277.10	146.00
London 500	113.75	114.70	120.50	63.49
Milan	106.68	106.47	106.66	85.98
Paris	117.90	114.70	120.30	99.70
Sydney	357.93	359.67	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	300.63	300.21	378.27	263.24
Tokyo (o)	4105.05	4095.39	4139.51	3627.04
Zurich	259.60	256.60	259.60	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	47.50
Albert Heijn	—
Algembank	306.50
Amrobank	75.10
A'dam	—
Fokker	—
Heineken	—
H.V.A.	52.60
Holl-Am-H	—
Hoogovens	56.90
K.L.M.	59
Philips new	27
Robeco	166
Rolinco	109.70
Royal Dutch	78.20
Unilever	103.60
Van Ommer	—
Ver Mach	—

Brussels

Arbed	4,320
Brux-Lamb	1,950
Cock Ougree	1,260
Electrobel	5,580
GB-Inno-BM	2,090
Hoboken	4,100
Pétrofina	4,170
Ph. Gevaert	1,276
Soc. Générale	2,815
Solvay	2,570
Un Minière	1,404

Frankfurt

AEG	77.30
BASF	141.30
Bayer	122.70
Commerzbk	165.40
Cont. Gummi	71.30
Daimler	285
Demag	166
DutBank	295.30
DresdeBk	224.20
Gels Aktier	88
Hoesch	52.30
Karlsdt	405
Kaufhof	231
KHD	114.80
Lufthansa	52.50
Mannesmann	207.50
Metallgesell	246
Neckermann	95
Rheinstahl	57.50
RWE new	135
Schering	375
Siemens	249.20
Thyssen	74.30
Veba	113.30
Volkswagen	95.10

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.50
Anglo-Am	£23.00
Barclay Bk	2.02
Beecham Gr	1.85
BICC	1.21
Boots	1.67
Bowater	0.89
Brit-Am Tob	0.27
Brit. Oxyg	0.27
Brit. Pet	3.80
BLMC	0.07¼
Burmah	0.56½
Chartered	0.36
CadburySch	1.41
Courtaulds	0.91
Daggafont	0.21
DeBeer D	2.60
Decca Rec	1.50
Distillers	1.06
Dunlop	0.28
E Muslind	1.13
FreeStGed	0.95
GEC	£27.75
GKN	1.86
Glaxo Gr	3.46
Gt Un St	1.63
Guinness	0.92
Hawker-Sidd	2.70
Hudson Bay	£11.25
Imp Chem	2.11
Imps	0.61
Mar&Spen	1.71
MetalBox	2.13
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.63
Rand Mines	2.58
Rank Org	2.75
Royal Dutch	£23⅛
R.T.Z.	1.44
Shell	2.19
Thorn (A)	1.48
Tube Invest	2.30
Union Carb	4.65
Vickers	1.22
War L3½	£24⅝
West Deep	£21⅝
West Drief	£48.25
West Hold	£34.75
West Min	1.65
Woolworth	0.45
ZCI	0.64

Milan

Bastogi	1,785
Erba	4,499
Ercole Marell	730
Fiat	1,160
Finsider	373
Generali	68,500
IFI	2,975
Italgas	639.50
Italsider	652
LaRinas	122
Montedis	760
Olivetti	1,350
Pirelli	866
Snia Visco	1,869
Terni	88

Paris

Air Liquide	323.50
Alimentaire	
BSN	450
Carrefour	1,875
Cim Lafarge	163.10
Citroën	29.35
Cie Bancaire	
CFP	117
CGE	311.10
CCF	134
Ferodo	234.50
L'Oréal	790
Mach Bull	40
Michelin	780
Moët-Henn	499
Moulinex	250
Nickel (Le)	87.30
Paribas	161.20
PUK	127.20
Penarroya	60.40
Perrier	116
Peugeot	190.50
Rh Poulenc	128
Sacilor	82
St Gobain	130
Suez	224
Télémécan.	900
Thomson	176.50
Usinor	92.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,140
B Boveri	1,080
Ciba-Geigy	1,605
Cr Suisse	2,990
Fischer	525
HofRocheN	8,900
Nestlé	2,850
Sandoz	2,030
Sté B Suisse	589
Sulzer	2,810
U.B. Suisse	3,275

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-41

Abbott Lab	Dow Chem	Nwstind pf
Air Prod	Edison Bros	Norton Sim
Amal Sug	GorJwlyA	NortSim pf
APL Cp pfC	Gould pf	OccidP 4pf
Autom Ind	Hall Frank	PaPL 13pf
Beech Airc	HarteHks N	Petrolane
CBS	JimW 1.60pf	Raybestos
CBS pf	Loral Corp	Staley Mfg
Chance AB	MCA Inc	Std Brands
Chemetrn	NSP 10.36pf	Super Valu
CPC Intl	Nwst Ind	Tyco Labs
Crane Co	Nrwst In w	Un Carbide
Dentsply Int	Nwtind pfA	Utah Int
Doric Corp	Nwtind pfC	

NEW LOWS-0

Polish Minister Quits

WARSAW, Feb. 21 (Reuters). The Council of State today removed Jan Mitrega, 58, from the post of deputy premier at his own request, the Polish news agency, PAP, reported.

Currency Rates

February 21, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3370	5.73	103.36*	56.18*	37.61y	—	6.9060*	97.32*	43.38*
Brussels (c)	34.475	83.02	14.934	8.15	5.44*	14.468	—	14.1075	6.2775
Frankfurt	2.3060	5.5438	—	54.45*	0.7980x	96.70*	6.677*	93.96*	41.96*
London (z)	2.40275	—	5.5435	10.1900	1523.75	5.72725	82.835	5.8725	13.1975
Milan	634.35	1523.20	275.07	149.64	—	265.96	18.3625	258.82	115.215
Paris	4.2425	10.1925	183.875*	—	6.6837xx	177.675*	12.2825*	177.775*	77.150*
Zurich	2.4465	5.8752	106.02*	57.63*	0.3854*	102.49*	7.10*	—	44.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4950; Escudo: 24.18; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.07; Schilling: 16.335; Sw. krona: 3.9475; Yen: 289.60; Belgian financial franc: 34.835.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*88	*79
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.69	*.72
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	25	46
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	79.80	99-100
Lead, spot, lb.	2.4½	.19
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.69¼	3.83
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-40	31½-32
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.575	5.91
Gold N.Y., oz.	185.00	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	771.6	773.7

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 21, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

Mar	34.80	34.80	33.20	33.20	34.60
May	34.40	34.50	33.00	33.10	34.90
Jul	33.20	33.40	32.05	32.35	33.25
Sep	31.55	31.55	30.70	30.80	31.50
Oct	30.40	30.80	29.80	29.85	30.60
Mar	26.30	26.40	25.40	25.40	26.10
May	25.30	25.30	24.70	B24.50	B25.15
Jul	24.30	24.30	23.85	N23.45	B24.15

Sales: 2,845.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Mar	108.70	109.00	108.70	B108.00	B107.20
May	115.50	116.00	115.50	B115.00	114.00
Jul	118.00	118.00	118.00	B117.00	B119.00

Sales: 11.

COCOA

Mar	72.00	72.85	72.00	72.65	71.85
May	66.00	66.30	65.85	66.45	65.85
Jul	63.60	64.40	63.60	63.90	63.50
Sep	62.50	62.60	62.10	62.40	62.10
Dec	61.00	61.00	60.70	60.70	60.40
Mar	59.00	59.40	59.00	59.20	58.90
May	58.55	58.60	58.50	58.60	58.30

Sales: 750.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Feb	57.20	57.80	57.20	57.40	56.60
Mar	57.70	58.00	57.70	57.70	56.70
May	58.60	58.80	58.30	58.70	57.70
Jul	59.90	59.90	59.20	59.80	58.70
Sep	61.00	61.00	60.40	60.90	59.80
Dec	62.50	62.70	62.00	62.40	61.20
Jan	63.20	63.20	62.50	63.00	61.70
Mar	63.90	64.00	63.90	64.00	62.60

Sales: 1,094.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Mar	3.05	3.10	3.05	3.10	3.03
Apr	3.12	3.21	3.10	3.18	3.12
May	3.42	3.54	3.42	3.54	3.44
Nov	4.26	4.31	4.26	4.28	4.26
Mar	5.01	5.05	5.01	5.05	5.05
May	5.97	6.00	5.95	5.95	6.00

SALES 1,169.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Feb	465.00	465.00	458.00	456.00	464.20
Mar	464.50	465.00	455.00	456.50	465.00
Apr	464.00	464.00	460.00	460.00	468.50
May	471.50	472.50	462.50	464.00	472.50
Jul	480.00	480.00	470.00	471.20	479.70
Sep	486.50	487.00	477.00	478.00	486.50
Dec	497.00	497.50	487.80	487.80	496.30
Jan	500.50	500.50	490.00	490.60	499.10
Mar	505.50	505.50	495.50	496.50	505.00
May	517.50	511.50	502.00	502.30	510.50

Sales: 5,631.

FROZEN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Mar	46.30	46.75	46.30	46.75	B46.20
May	47.75	48.10	47.75	48.10	B47.70
Jul	49.20	49.40	49.20	B49.70	B49.05
Sep	50.70	51.00	50.70	B51.15	B50.50
Nov	51.85	51.85	51.85	B52.30	51.65
Jan	53.25	53.25	53.25	B53.35	B52.80
May	55.20	55.20	55.20	B55.65	B55.00

Sales: 165.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	38.40	38.41	37.90	38.00	38.62
May	39.51	39.60	39.15	39.32	39.77
Jul	40.85	40.85	40.35	40.57	40.90
Oct	42.45	52.55	42.20	42.34	42.80
Dec	43.70	43.80	43.35	43.58	B43.85
Mar	44.55	44.50	44.23	B44.18	44.60
May				B45.00	B45.40
Jul	46.50	46.54	46.50	B45.70	B46.30

SALS 2,000

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Feb	186.10	186.10	186.10	184.50S	186.10
Mar	186.70	186.70	184.60	184.70S	186.40
Apr	188.00	188.50	185.00	186.00S	187.70
Jun	191.00	191.50	188.80	189.00S	196.60
Aug	192.70	192.70	192.50	192.00S	193.50
Oct	197.00	197.00	195.80	195.00S	196.40
Dec	200.00	200.10	198.00	198.00S	199.30
Feb	203.00	203.00	201.00	201.00S	202.20
Apr	205.80	205.80	203.80	204.00S	105.10
Jun	208.00	208.00	207.50	207.00S	208.00

Sales: 1,519.
S: Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

(continued)

Jul	128.50	129.50	127.10	127.50	128.00
Aug	130.50	131.00	130.00	130.00	131.00
Sep	134.00	134.00	132.50	132.50	134.00
Oct	136.00	136.50	135.50	135.50	136.10
Dec	139.20	140.00	138.00	138.50	139.50
Jan	141.00	142.00	140.50	141.60	142.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	461.00	461.00	455.00	459.00	464.00
Mar	467.50	467.50	458.00	462.00	465.00
Apr	470.00	471.00	459.00	463.00	467.50
Jun	479.00	479.00	466.50	471.00	476.50
Aug	485.50	485.50	475.00	479.00	484.00
Oct	492.50	492.50	482.00	484.00	490.50
Dec	498.50	499.00	489.00	491.00	498.00
Feb	499.00	500.50	496.00	498.00	505.00
Apr	505.50	505.50	501.00	504.00	512.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	36.70	37.00	36.50	36.85	36.35
Jun	37.50	37.90	37.45	37.80	37.30
Aug	37.00	37.50	36.95	37.40	36.85
Oct	36.60	36.95	36.60	36.90	36.50
Dec	37.25	37.25	36.70	a37.05	b36.92

Sales: April 2604; June 2107; Aug 434; Oct 125; Dec 39.
Open interest: Feb 69; April 8457; June 6686; Aug 2298; Oct 1026; Dec 984.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	40.05	40.90	39.70	40.90	39.90
Jun	43.00	43.70	42.62	43.65	42.80
Jul	43.90	44.67	43.65	44.25	43.60
Aug	42.95	43.80	42.75	b43.55	a42.70
Oct	41.90	42.72	41.90	b42.72	42.10
Dec	42.10	42.90	42.05	42.90	42.25

Sales: April 2132; June 1425; July 339; Aug 86; Oct 37; Dec 31.
Open interest: Feb 5; April 4174; June 3232; July 1769; Aug 668; Oct 387; Dec 586.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	45.00	45.95	44.95	45.40	42.20
Apr	42.15	42.55	41.65	42.05	42.90
May	42.50	43.00	42.40	42.85	42.00
Jun	42.25	43.15	42.25	42.90	n41.80
Sep	52.25	52.25	52.10	52.10	51.50

Sales: March 352; April 50; May 26; June 22; Sep 4.
Open interest: Feb 3; March 1357; April 369; May 430; June 222; Sep 38.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	66.55	67.00	65.40	65.40	66.35
Mar	65.60	67.30	65.15	67.25	a65.85
May	67.00	68.40	66.20	68.15	a67.05
Jul	67.15	68.65	66.60	68.50	a67.20
Aug	66.15	67.65	65.77	67.65	a66.40
Feb	62.00	63.00	62.00	62.55	a63.50

Sales: Feb 135; March 3612; May 1956; July 879; Aug 64; Feb 18.
Open interest: Feb 140; March 3080; May 2617; July 1789; Aug 439; Feb 129.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Mar	186.50	187.90	184.70	186.00	186.00
Jun	191.00	192.00	188.90	190.10	190.20
Sep	195.40	195.80	193.20	193.50	194.00
Dec	200.20	200.20	197.80	198.80	199.50
Jun	—	—	—	211.00	211.00

Sales: March 928; June 266; Sep. 46; Dec. 16; June 0.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.88½	3.92	3.80	3.81	3.89½
May	3.81½	3.85½	3.75	3.76½	3.81½
Jul	3.70	3.72½	3.65	3.66	3.70
Sep	3.75	3.79	3.72	3.72	3.74
Dec	3.83	3.86	3.79	3.79	3.81
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.87	2.88¼	2.80¼	2.80¾	2.85½
May	2.90½	2.92½	2.84½	2.84½	2.89
Jul	2.91	2.92	2.84¼	2.84¾	2.89
Sep	2.78½	2.80	2.73	2.74	2.76
Dec	2.66	2.67½	2.60½	2.61	2.64
Mar	2.70	2.70¼	2.67	2.67	2.67
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	5.59	5.60½	5.45	5.45	5.56
May	5.69	5.72	5.57	5.57	5.67
Jul	5.77¼	5.81	5.67	5.67	5.75
Aug	5.78	5.81	5.68	5.68½	5.76
Sep	5.66	5.69	5.61	5.61	5.69
Nov	5.69	5.72	5.60	5.60½	5.68
Jan	5.75	5.79	5.67	5.67	5.74
Mar	5.81	5.83	5.74	5.74	5.81
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	27.50	27.75	26.75	26.80	27.45
May	26.75	27.10	26.10	26.15	26.70
Jul	26.30	26.40	25.45	25.60	26.15
Aug	25.75	25.80	24.80	24.90	25.60
Sep	25.40	25.43	24.35	24.35	25.00
Oct	24.25	24.25	23.80	23.80	24.05
Dec	23.25	23.40	22.75	22.70	22.95
Jan	22.90	23.00	22.25	22.30	22.60
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	118.50	119.00	116.60	117.50	118.00
May	124.00	124.50	122.10	123.00	123.50

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Mar	359	347	344 -347	358 -359
May	353	339	338.50-339	347 -349.50
Aug	336	318.95	320 -320.50	331 -337.50
Oct	315	299	299 -300	309 -310
Dec	296	279	274 -277	287.50-289
Mar	278	267	260 -265	275 -277
May	269	262	250 -255	260 -269
Lots 4,336.				
COCOA				
Mar	750	742	748 -749	743 -743.50
May	684	674	678.50-679	675.50-676
Jul	652	644	649.50-650	644 -645
Sep	630.50	624	627.50-629	624.50-625
Dec	630	625	627.50-628	624.50-625
Mar	611	604	609 -610	603.50-604
May	606		603 -610	601.50-602
Lots 4,178.				
COFFEE				
Mar	460	459	458 -459	459 -462
May	450.50	448	448 -448.50	449.50-450
Jul	440.50	439	439 -439.50	439 -439.50
Sep	439.50	439	436 -438	439 -439.50
Nov	439	438.50	437 -438	439 -442
Jan	440		438.50-441	440 -444
Mar	No trade		439 -443	442 -448

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	549 - 550	550 - 552
3 months	568 - 568.50	565 - 570
Cathodes: spot	539 - 540	No trade
3 months	556 - 557	557
Tin: spot	3,103 -3,105	3,105
3 months	3,118 -3,120	3,110 -3,120
Lead: spot	225.50- 225.75	225.50
3 months	215.25- 215.75	No trade
Zinc: spot	332 - 332.50	332 - 334
3 months	325.25- 326	325.50- 327
Silver: spot	195 - 195.30	No trade
3 months	200.30- 200.50	202.30- 202.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
COCOA				

Not available.

IHT to Print Closing Prices Of N.Y. Stocks

From Monday, Feb. 24, the IHT will be publishing the final results of trading on the New York and American Stock exchanges, including the closing prices of all issues. This is due to a switch to daylight saving time in the United States, with clocks moved ahead by one hour.

هكذا من الأجيل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev. Close
13¾	3	AAR Co .12e	4	13	6	4	6	
4⅛	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
7½	3⅛	AbrdMf .40b	4	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
2¾	1	Acme Hami	4	2	1½	1½	1½	
4¾	1½	Action Ind	4	15	2	1⅝	2	
13⅞	4⅛	AdobeO .05e	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	A&EPlast P	3	2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	
1½	⅜	Aegis Corp	5	33	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4½	2	AeroFlo .15e	12	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc		4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
1½	½	Aerosol	3	11	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
1½	1-16	Affil Cap wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
2⅞	1⅛	Aiken Ind	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	4½	AirbFrt .62e	6	20	7¾	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
24	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	3	20¼	20	20¼	
22	12	AlanW 1.25e	4	x1	21	21	21 +	¼
6⅛	2⅝	Alaska Airl	7	65	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
2⅜	⅝	Alba Waldn		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¼	4⅝	Alco'c .12e	5	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
9⅞	3¼	Allegny Airl	7	44	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
34	21½	AllegA pfC 3		1	25	25	25 +	1
4½	⅝	AllegA wtN		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3½	Alleg Cp wt		22	5	5	5	
4½	1⅜	Allied Art	3	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅜	½	Alltec Corp		33	3-16	⅜	⅜	
10¼	6	AlterFds .50	3	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8½	3⅝	AMAX wt		8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
4½	1½	Amco Ind	2	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16½	2½	AHessLL wt		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4⅛	AmBltrt .50	4	2	6	6	6 —	⅛
15	9½	AmBusP .32	8	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
2⅞	1⅛	Am Fletch	2	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
16	6⅝	A GarPd .30	7	13	14⅝	14⅜	14½—	⅛
10	2⅝	Am Inl Pict	4	7	9	8⅝	9	
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11¼	5¼	AMaizeA .40	5	8	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞+	⅛
11¼	5¼	AMaizeB .40	4	4	10¾	10½	10⅝—	⅛
12⅝	1½	AmMot Inns	18	119	5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	A Plan 1.02t		4	3	3	3	
3⅜	2⅛	Am Prec .15	4	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	1⅛	Am Rlty Tr		11	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
7	2	A SalEq .11t	3	19	3¼	3	3	
6	2⅛	A Techln .12	23	8	3	3	3	
7½	1	AmTrain Sv		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅝	4	AMIC Cp	6	69	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
3	1¼	AndreR .06e	24	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Angio C .12e	5	31	2	2	2	
7¼	3⅛	Ankter .16	3	118	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	½
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t		53	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3	1	Appld Data	7	4	2	1¾	2	
33½	12	Aquit Ca .30	18	21	18½	18⅜	18½	
20¼	4½	Ariz CL .10e	6	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
10⅜	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	6	6	6	
9⅝	1	Armac Ent	3	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅜	6¼	Armin Cp	4	11	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	8	4	3¾	3¾	
10	2⅝	Arundel .49t		11	4½	4½	4½	
16½	5¼	Asamera .25	8	86	11¾	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	AshlOil Can	7	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅝	⅝	Astrex Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Atalnfa .42e	3	24	3⅛	3	3	
3⅜	⅛	AtlcoMtg wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
18	6½	Atl Richf wt		66	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
17⅞	3⅝	AtlCMB .97e	3	61	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		154	15-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
25	11½	Augatinc .15	17	9	20½	19¾	20⅛+	⅞
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	8	55	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	15	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	17	10	3	3	3	
9⅝	5¼	AutmSvc .20	5	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅛—	⅜
13⅝	7¼	AVC Cp .82t	4	12	13½	12⅞	13 —	¼
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

B

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
6	3⅛	BaldwS .22e		3	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10⅜	BanFd 1.12e		2	14	13¾	14 +	¼
21	3⅝	BanstrCtl Cf		9	6¾	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5	1⅛	Barnes Eng		5	3	3	3 +	⅛
7½	3⅛	BarryWr .40	5	29	6	5⅝	5⅝—	½
2⅝	⅝	Bartell Med		20	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .27	11	10	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1	Baruch Fost	7	12	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
8½	2⅝	BasinPet Cp	5	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6¼	BayrkUt .72		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅞	1¼	Bell Ind .08	3	18	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3	⅛	BenStMtg wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16—1-16	
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4½	1⅜	Bergen Ent		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅝	1	Berg Bruns	14	31	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12	7⅜	Brg B pfl.15		4	12½	12	12½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Berlee .09r	5	1	4¾	4¾	4⅜+	⅛
5¾	2⅛	BervenC .12	7	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅝	1⅛	Beverly Ent		61	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	9	22	9¼	9	9	
24⅛	12	Big Bear 1.12	4	2	18	18	18 —	⅛
5	3⅛	BigV Supmk	4	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
14⅞	9	BinkMf .80a	5	14	11¾	11½	11⅝—	⅛
13	5⅝	BinnySm .60	5	2	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
17¼	5⅝	Bio Dynam	14	3	14	14	14	
3	1⅛	Blount .08	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Bodin Ap .40	4	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BoltBer .20e	5	18	6⅛	6	6	
9⅛	3⅛	Bowne .20	8	3	9	9	9 +	⅛
33⅛	9	BowVall .10	26	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
19	5⅝	Brad Ragan	9	69	18⅝	17¾	17⅞—	⅜
25⅛	4⅝	BradlCm Sy	2	64	11¾	11½	11⅛+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	7	2	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	258	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
20⅛	9⅜	BraunEn .52	5	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	44	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
7⅝	4⅛	BroDart Ind	34	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16½	7⅞	BrnF B .52b	9	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
9	4	Buell In .30b	4	7	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅜
5	3⅝	Bulldex .32	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	⅛
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08		3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
3¼	1	Burgess Ind		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
10½	4½	Burnsint .60	8	20	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
8½	5⅛	Butlerint .50	3	8	7⅝	7½	7½—	½
34½	12	Buttes G Oil	7	296	21¼	20¼	20⅝—	⅛

C

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
4½	1⅜	Cabicom Gn	8	12	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
9	4½	Caldor .15b	5	45	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	3	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15	9	Cal PrtCm 1	8	2	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
8⅝	1⅛	Camco Inc	12	29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
10¼	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	5	43	3 15-16	3 13-16	3⅞+1-16	
15½	8⅝	Campln .40b	3	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
7⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp .60	27	36	3 3-16	3	3 3-16	
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	22	10	3⅝	3	3⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	5	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅝	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	7	18	3 7-16	3⅜	3 7-16+	⅛
14⅞	6⅜	Cdn Occidnt	10	27	9½	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
60½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	11	3	32	32	32 —	¼
2¾	1	Canoga .10e	6	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	1	Capehart Cp	2	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	1⅛	Capital Res		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
24½	10⅞	Carb Ind .60	5	76	20¼	19½	20 —	½
5	1⅝	Caressa .20	5	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
69⅜	40⅜	Carnat 1.68a	16	37	68	66⅝	67⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7½	CaroPtol .84	7	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
66½	46	CaroPL pf 5		z150	55¼	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
4	9-16	Carr wt		15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13¼	10	CastlAM .80	3	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Castleton .1n		9	1½	1½	1½	
14	2¼	Castlwd Int	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Cavitron Cp	12	60	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
2⅝	⅞	CDI Corp	2	2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2⅞	½	CelluCraft	10	12	1	⅞	1	
42¼	29½	CenM pf3.50		z40	36½	36½	36½	
5	2⅞	CentSec .36e		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
4	1⅝	Century Ind	6	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅜	1⅛	Canvill Com		4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Certified Cp	8	6	2	1¾	2 +	¼
1⅜	3-16	Certron Cp		7	7-16	7-16	7-16	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		196	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
4⅞	1⅞	Charlr Med	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅛	6⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	52	10¼	9½	9¾—	½
26	17½	ChiRiv 1.60a	6	2	20½	20½	20½+	¼
10	2⅞	Child World	7	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅜	9-16	Christian Co		41	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅜	Circle K .30	7	15	7⅛	6⅝	7 +	⅜
6	3¼	Citation .40	5	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
4⅛	⅜	Citiz Finl		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	3⅜	CityGsFl .50	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅝	6	CK Petrolm	9	13	11¾	11⅛	11¾+	⅛
2¾	⅞	Clark Cons	4	2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
7⅛	3	Clark Gr .38	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
16¼	10⅛	CastlFd 1.20		2	14	14	14 +	⅛
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	5	1	5½	5½	5½—	½
3	1⅜	CMICorp	44	28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
16½	2½	CMI Inv wt		16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1	CMT In Inc	3	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	13	12	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
20	3⅛	Cof Mat .24b	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4½—	⅛
4⅛	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		1	¾	¾	¾—3-16	
3⅝	1⅛	Cohu In .15t	7	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	5	ColeNat .60	4	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅜	4⅝	Coleman .44	15	22	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
8¼	2	ColwellC .28		1	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
24⅜	5⅝	Cmbustn Eq	8	179	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛+	¾
6⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	4	4	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
13	5⅝	ComlAlli .30	9	1	11	11	11	
13⅜	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	60	13⅜	13	13⅛+	½
8	3	CoPsycC .20	6	13	6⅛	6	6	
24⅛	13⅞	ComSv 1.62b	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
12⅜	3⅜	Compo Ind	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
1⅝	⅛	CompuDyn	10	16	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
1⅝	½	Comput Inst	12	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	5-16	Comput Inv		22	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅜
11¾	5⅝	Conchem .40	5	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3¼	1	Concrd Fab	39	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5	1½	Condec Crp	3	31	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅜	5	Con Oil Gas	12	111	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
13⅞	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Consyne Cp	7	6	4	4	4	
2	⅜	Cont Mater	7	4	15-16	⅞	⅞	
11⅞	5⅝	Cook El .40	5	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
14½	9⅞	Cook Ind .40	2	89	13⅞	12¼	13⅛+	1¼
5⅞	2⅝	Cooper Jar	3	3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	10	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
19	7⅝	Core Labs	8	13	14⅛	13⅞	13½—	⅛
5	15-16	Cott Corp		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
2 15-16	1 3-16	Courtld .11e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	¼	Cousins wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
15⅞	3¼	CoxCbl Com	13	6	7½	7⅛	7½—	⅛
3	1⅜	Craig Corp	3	5	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
20⅝	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	8	34	7⅝	7	7⅜+	⅜
16⅞	5⅝	Crompton		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
52	15½	Cross AT .84	12	6	29	29	29 —	¼
10⅝	6⅛	CrowlyM .40	3	61	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	19	19¾	19¼	19¼—	½
4	3	CRS Ds .10e	3	9	3¾	3⅝	3¾+	⅛
7⅝	3⅜	Crutchr Res	14	155	7¼	6⅞	7 —	¼
21⅞	7⅞	CrystlO .20e	5	23	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15	6⅝	CSE Cp .40a	3	21	8	7½	7½—	⅛
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	33	4½	4	4⅛—	⅛
13	6⅝	CW Tran .50	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

D

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
4¼	1½	Damon Cre	2	10	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5¾	1½	Damson Oil	14	11	3⅛	3	3	
26	14⅝	Daniell .28b	7	19	26	25½	25¾—	¼
54¼	22⅝	Data Dcumt	6	4	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Dataprod	3	43	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
19¾	3⅛	DayMin .10e	12	76	8½	8	8 —	⅜
2	¼	Davlin wt		10	9-16	½	9-16+1-16	
⅞	¼	DCL Inc		10	½	½	½+1-16	
8⅝	4½	Del Labs .20	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
2¼	¼	DeltaCo Am		5	⅝	9-16	⅝	
13	4½	Deltn Fd .54	7	1	7½	7½	7½	
14⅝	5⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	136	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
5⅝	⅞	Designer Jw		2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
11¼	2	Dev Co Am	6	28	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25	13½	DiamM Drll	7	48	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
3⅝	1⅛	Diebold VC		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	⅞	Dielcon Inc	7	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Diodes Inc		1	11-16	11-16	11-16—	⅛

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
14⅞	7⅛	Diversey .70	6	8	13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅛
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10⅛	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	
45	15⅞	Dome Petrl	11	50	26⅞	25½	26⅞+	⅞
8½	4⅛	DowneyS .30	4	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	Driver Harr	5	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅞	DreFair .40	5	4	7	7	7 —	⅛
1½	½	Duplon .07e		4	¾	¾	¾—1-16	
19⅞	6⅛	DuplxPd .60	3	66	19¾	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Dur Tst .25b	7	20	6⅝	6	6⅛	
6⅛	1⅜	Dynicin .05e	8	223	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Dynell .14t	9	5	3¼	3	3⅛+	⅛

E

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
12⅝	7⅝	E Systm .80	6	27	12	11⅞	12 +	⅜
10¼	2⅞	EriSchab .36	40	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	6¾	Earth R .60	5	37	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	9	21¼	21	21¼+	¼
17¼	11	Estn C 1.10e	4	8	18¼	17	18¼+	1⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Eastrn Frgt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .16	5	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Eckmar Cp	8	1	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
14¼	3⅛	Ecodyne	12	25	7⅝	7⅛	7½+	½
29⅜	19⅜	Edgtom .50r	2	4	20½	20⅜	20⅛—	⅛
4⅛	13-16	Edmos Co	11	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	3⅛	Edwards .30	6	52	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	2⅝	EhrnhP .20a	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1½	Elcor Chm	6	204	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5½	3⅛	El Hose .40	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	4⅛	El Eng .29e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
25⅝	9	ElectrnlcA 1	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
10⅞	6	ELT Inc	4	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
8½	4⅛	EpkoSh .64a	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Espey Mfg	18	5	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	EssexC .03e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	7	26	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Euthenc .15t	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12½	2⅝	Execut .24b		6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

F

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
3⅞	1½	Fab Ind	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	FabricCtr .06	4	2	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	11-16	FlirTex Mil		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .20e	4	17	7¼	6⅞	7 —	⅛
24¼	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	33	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
7⅞	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	10	2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	1	FDI Inc .01e		24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	1⅝	Fed Resrces	29	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	12	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Felsway .32	4	11	4	3⅞	4	
7	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
25⅛	3⅛	Fidelco Gth	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅞	1-16	FidelcGr wt		16	½	7-16	½+	⅛
3⅝	⅛	Fields Plast		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	½	Film Cp Am		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6	2	Filmways	5	25	4⅛	4	4	
15	5	FinSanB .20	7	141	12	11½	11⅞	
10⅛	3⅛	FinGen .36b	5	1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
10	3⅛	FinGnA .36b		9	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6½	Fst Conn 1a	10	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv MI		5	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
16⅝	5⅜	FstSL Sh .48	5	5	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
14⅝	1⅛	Fst Va Mtg		13	2¼	2	2⅛	
1⅛	1-16	FstVaMt wt		4	¼	3-16	¼+1-16	
10⅜	3¼	FischrP .48t	8	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Flight Safty	9	263	13⅛	13	13⅛	
2⅝	⅞	Fla Capital	4	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1⅛	FlaRck .10e	8	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
14¼	8	FlowerA .32	5	1	11	11	11	
23⅝	9⅝	FlukeJ .72t	7	3	16	15⅝	16	
15⅝	9⅛	Fly Dia Oil	12	594	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞+	1½
6	2⅝	Foodrm .15e	3	3	4½	4⅝	4½	
7⅛	5	FooteMin .1e	5	2	7	7	7	
91⅛	50	FordCan .5e	4	z230	67	66½	67 +	1
3⅛	1⅛	Forest Labs		17	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11½	4½	FoxStaP .35	6	35	6½	6⅝	6½	
7½	1⅞	FPA Co .30	12	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
5¾	1½	Franklin Rl		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅛	3½	FrankNu .32	7	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
47	14	Fresnlo .80b	5	61	33	30¾	30¾—	1⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Frigitemp	10	64	9⅞	9¼	9⅜—	½
21	6½	Frigitronic	20	49	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅜
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Frontier Air	3	5	4⅛	4½	4½+	⅛
3⅝	1½	FrontAir wt		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛

G

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
8⅞	3¾	Gabriel .34t	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
5	1⅝	Galaxy Cpl	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10½	4½	Garan .32a	4	22	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
5⅝	1½	Garcia Corp	12	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Garland .30	4	7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3	¾	Gaylord Nat	3	11	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
3⅛	½	Gaynor Stat	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	8	61	18⅝	17⅞	18 +	⅛
2⅞	1	GenEduc Sv	4	23	1⅜	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
2	¼	G Housewar		20	⅞	¾	¾—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Gen Interior	9	78	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
4⅝	⅞	Gen Resrch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2	Generics Cp	6	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Genge Inc		3	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
14⅝	1½	Geon Ind	14	14	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5¾	1	Gerber Sci	25	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
15½	7½	GiantF .50b	4	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
27⅞	7¼	Giant Y .40a	16	98	13⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
8½		GIT RI 1.04e	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29½	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	22	29½	28⅝	29½+	⅞
54½	31½	Glatfl pf2.50		2	52½	52½	52½—	⅛
7¼	2⅞	Glen Ger .30	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¾	3¼	Globeind .48	4	5	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
34⅝	8⅜	Golden Cycl	19	15	19	18½	18⅝—	⅛
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp		140	15-16	⅞	⅞—1-16	
3⅜	1½	GoodLS .10	23	8	2½	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Goodrich wt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
18⅝	9¼	GormR .90a	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
37½	15½	Grainger .30	17	11	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Grand Auto	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅞	5⅝	GrandCtl .20	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3	⅜	Granite Mgt		125	2	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
7⅝	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2	Gt Am Ind	2	23	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	GtBasin Pet	7	70	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
9⅞	2⅛	Gt Scott Sup	5	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
4⅝	½	Greenman		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅛	8⅝	GRI Cp .40	7	13	15¼	15	15 —	¼
13⅝	7⅝	Griesdk .99e		3	10½	10½	10½	
6	3⅛	Grow C .32b	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3¼	⅞	GTI Corp	4	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4¼	⅛	GuardMt wt		12	½	7-16	½+1-16	
7¼	1⅝	Guilfrd .20e	5	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
38½	18	Gulf Can .80	9	1	31	31	31 +	⅜
15¼	4⅛	Glfstrm LD	6	33	7½	7¼	7½—	⅛

H

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
12	5	HallsMot .44	3	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
5½	2⅝	ampD .15e	2	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	1	Hampin Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	9	25	9½	9⅛	9¼	
9½	6⅛	HanvrSh .55	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
6⅝	2⅝	HanSq 1.98e	3	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
13½	5	Harmn .05r	3	4	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
25⅝	5⅝	HartzMt Cp	20	167	11½	10⅞	11½	
5	1½	Hasbro Ind	9	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
7¼	4⅝	Hasting .40a	4	7	6½	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2	Health Chm	4	10	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
11¼	1⅛	Heltm 1.45e	2	73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	5	Her Mal .48	3	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	HiG Inc	4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
10½	7½	Hi Shear Cp	8	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		1	2	2	2	
5	2⅝	Hillhvn .06e	7	13	5	4¾	4¾—	¼
9¼	2⅝	Hiptrnic .15	14	28	9½	9¼	9½+	⅛
48½	21½	Holng A 1.69	15	5	23¼	22⅝	22⅝—	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
56	15⅝	HomeOA .50	11	4	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
10⅛	2⅝	Horn Hardrt		3	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
15¼	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	3	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	¼
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		13	¼	¼	¼	
9½	3½	Hosp Mtr In	7	25	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
15½	5½	Hotel I 2.86e	6	7	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4	1⅝	HousRon .10	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6	3⅝	House Vl .32	10	8	5	4⅝	5 +	¼
32½	11⅝	HoustOil .40	10	360	26½	25	25½—	⅜
38½	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	8	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜—	¼
38	16⅝	HubellB 1.30	8	5	27⅛	27	27 +	¼
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
24½	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	79	17	16⅞	17 +	⅜
3½	1⅝	Hycel Inc	36	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	
28⅝	12⅝	HygrFd .90e	4	3	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	¼

I

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
16⅞	7¼	ICM R 1.64e	7	8	10	10	10 +	¼
6½	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
43⅞	19⅝	ImpOil A .88	13	309	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅜
5⅝	1¼	Incoterm A		7	3	3	3	
1¼	7-16	Inflight Svc	3	12	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp	24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	2⅝	Instron .20	7	2	4	4	4 —	¼
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	8	11	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
2⅝	⅝	Integrt Res	14	10	1½	1½	1½	
3¼	13-16	Intrmedco	18	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		78	9-16	7-16	9-16+	⅛
13¼	5⅝	Int Cour .24	11	113	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	4	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
12	5½	IntGenln .70	4	18	9⅝	8¼	9⅛+	1
9¾	1⅞	Int Prot .10		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
48	15	IntSvCon .25	11	z3850	28⅝	27¼	27⅞+	⅜
3	3-16	Interphoto		21	⅝	13-16	13-16	
15½	6½	Interpool	5	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14½	5⅝	Intrsyst .48	6	1	7	7	7 —	¼
19⅛	5⅝	Interway Cp	2	389	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
4	1	Investm Fle	12	57	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
24	12⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	18	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr	6	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Ionlcs Inc	14	3	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅜
18	3⅛	IroqBrd .12	7	14	7½	7⅛	7½	
6⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	4	75	5¼	5	5 —	¼

J

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	18	9½	9½	9½+	⅜
9⅛	3	Jeannet .22t	4	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	¼
25⅛	14½	John Pd .25	17	4	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
4	2⅜	Juniper Pet	10	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛

K

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
8½	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	7	403	7⅝	7⅛	7¼+	¼
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		4	15-16	⅞	15-16—1-16	
8⅛	2⅝	KaneMill wt		7	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	¼
23½	11	KanebSv .90	8	46	21½	20⅝	21 —	⅛
6	2	KayCorp .20	41	6	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
5⅝	2⅜	KenwinS .34	5	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Ketchm .14t	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
22⅝	9¼	Kewans .48a	5	33	14½	14⅝	14¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Keystind .30	4	3	6⅛	6	6	
2 15-16	½	Kilemb Cop		6	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	10	55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1	King Opticl	3	4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
15¼	6½	KingRd .15e	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅜
32	10¼	Kirbyind .68	7	12	31½	31⅛	31½	
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	⅞	Kleinerts		13	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16¼	4½	Knicker Toy	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	4	16	4	3⅝	4	

L

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
3⅝	1½	LaBarge .04	4	31	3½	3⅝	3½+	⅛
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8½	2 9-16	Lake Shore	10	7	4⅛	4 1-16	4⅛—1-16	
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	6	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3½	¾	LaneWd .10t		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅛	7-16	LaTour Bck		11	1	¾	1 +	⅜
11	3⅛	LarwR 1.22e	15	37	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
⅜	1-16	LarwinR wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
11⅛	3⅛	LCA Cp .45	4	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
2½	¼	LCA Cp wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	Lcath Co .50	6	5	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
16¼	10⅝	Lee Entr .48	8	7	13¼	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
4⅞	2	Lee Natl	11	12	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	32	11	6⅞	5⅛	6⅛+	⅜
7⅛	4	Leigh Pr .50	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	LeaFay .32b	4	2	5	5	5	
10	5⅛	LewisB .24a	3	9	8⅛	8	8	
3½	1⅛	Liberty Fab	3	82	3⅛	2⅞	3½+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lightolier	3	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2¾	1⅛	Lincoln Am	6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	1⅝	Lloyds Elec	75	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	7	10	2	2	2	
9⅛	4½	Lohmn .32a	4	57	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	1⅛
7⅝	2⅛	LoewThe wt		50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅛	Logistic .10e	3	5	2	2	2	
8⅛	5⅛	LaGenSv .64	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	LSB Ind .11t	4	2	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1½	LTVCorp wt		188	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	2½	Lundy Elec		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Lynch Corp	5	6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞—	⅛

M

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
1⅞	7-16	Macrod Ind		1	¾	¾	¾	
7	3½	Mansf T .50	6	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Marindu B	14	143	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅛	4⅝	Mark Contrl	5	25	15⅛	15½	15⅞	
7⅝	2¼	Marshal Ind	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	Masland .40	4	9	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
12½	3⅛	MotorRe .20	7	4	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7	1⅞	MaulBro .10		6	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	Maule .05h	2	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7½	2¼	McCull Oil	5	684	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18¼	5⅛	McDonh .60	3	11	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
6	2⅞	McIntsh .32	9	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8¼	Means FW 1	5	1	10	10	10 +	⅛
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	13	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	2¾	Medenco .12	5	15	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
26½	14¾	MediaGn .60	10	14	24¼	24½	24⅞—	⅛
4¼	1¼	Mego Intl In	3	8	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6	MEM Co .72	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Metrocare	5	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	5-16	Metro Grtg		6	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17	3	MichSu .48a	1	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
3¾	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	2⅝	Midld Co .10	85	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	MidldGl .05e	4	2	5½	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18¼	6	Milgo Elect	5	23	12⅛	11½	11⅞—	⅛
11½	5⅞	MillerW .20e	5	11	12¼	11¾	12½+	1
10⅝	5⅝	MillOnx .20r	3	36	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
29⅛	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	8	30	12⅝	12	12 —	½
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		42	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	½
14	10	MoPac 1.20	3	40	13¼	13¼	13¼	
29½	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	161	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛+	1
5⅛	3	Mite Cp .16	4	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	½	MoAmCo Cp		8	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
16½	5⅛	Molycrp wt		40	10½	10¼	10⅞+	½
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	MPB Cp .50	4	10	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛+	⅜
2⅝	1	MPO Video		1	2	2	2	
1⅝	⅜	MPS Intl Cp		7	15-16	¾	15-16	
12⅝	2¼	MultiAm .20	19	6	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	MWA .40a	5	2	6	6	6 +	⅛

N

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	4	3	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
2⅝	9-16	NatHlth Ent		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		4	15-16	15-16	15-16	
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	32	17	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14¼	2	Nat Paragn	8	35	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7¼	1⅝	Nat Silver	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	4½	NatwH .24b	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3	15-16	Neonex .05	4	1	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	
2⅝	⅛	NesiLM .10e		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	8½	Newcor .76	4	1	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
56½	16¼	NENucir .30	10	38	21½	21	21 —	¼
12	4⅛	NHamp .45e	7	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	12	7	⅝	⅝	⅝—1-16	
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	47	1	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
4⅛	⅛	Newpark Rs	5	52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	8	15	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
13¾	6⅞	NYTimes .60	5	317	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5	NiagFSv .34	3	41	7	6½	6½—	⅜
3	⅞	Nichols SE	19	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	18	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
4	1¼	Noriek Inc	4	13	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
16	3⅛	NorAm Roy	8	9	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	½
7	2⅝	NorCdn Oils	18	45	4 9-16	4⅛	4½+	⅛
17	1	NNGMob wt		27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4	1½	Novo Corp	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	9	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

O

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
6	3¼	Oakwd Hom	4	16	5½	5¼	5½+	⅜
33⅞	12⅞	Offshore Co	6	16	19⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Ohio Art .24	11	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
20	10	OhioBrs 1.40	12	1	18¾	18¾	18¾—	⅛
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	5	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼+	⅛
12¼	10⅛	OKC Cp n.80	3	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1¼	Olla Ind	8	11	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	⅛
16	8¾	OnanCp .20e	4	1	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
101½	45½	OOklep Cop	3	z150	49¾	49½	49½—	½
2⅛	½	Originala		2	1	1	1	
10½	3½	OrloleHo .20	2	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1⅝	¾	Ormand Ind	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	2	Outdr Sprt I	5	4	3½	3½	3½	
14	4⅛	OverhDr .40	5	7	6½	6⅝	6½	
5⅜	¾	Oxford Fst		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

P - Q

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
1½	1-16	P&F Indust	3	15	1⅝	1¼	1⅝+	⅛
20¼	15⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
16½	12¼	PGRd pf1.25		1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
14	10½	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
25⅝	19	PGE 8pf 2		1	23	23	23 —	⅛
26¼	20	PG 8.2pf2.05		22	23½	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
27½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	27	27	27 —	⅛
15	11⅛	PNwTel 1.12	9	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
66	50	Pac PL pf 5		z25	56½	56½	56½+	1½
24	11¼	PallCp .40	10	20	22½	22½	22⅛—	½
13⅝	5½	PanOcean O	103	308	11⅝	10¾	11⅝+	¼
5⅝	2	Pantasote	2	32	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
6	2⅝	ParaPk .10a	3	3	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
6½	1⅞	Parkwy Dis	6	3	5	5	5	
32⅛	9¼	Parsons .45e	7	14	16⅝	16	16⅝+	½
7⅞	½	Pa Fashion	43	8	1	⅞	⅞—	⅛
11	2⅝	Patagonia		7	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
16	3⅝	PatoCG .50e	2	32	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
13⅜	4⅛	PatrkP .86t	8	130	9⅝	8⅛	9⅝+	1⅛
13⅛	1	Pease Ellm		30	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	PennEng .60	4	6	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
⅞	¼	Penitron Ind		3	⅝	9-16	⅝	
7⅝	3	PerlniCp .30	5	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	½	Permaner	6	43	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	Pertec Corp	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	3⅝	Petro Lewis	3	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
8¾	4	Phil LD .52r	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅜
6½	2	Phoenix Sll	2	85	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4½	1⅝	PicNPay .12	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Pioner Plas	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2¼	½	Pioneer Sys		2	¾	¾	¾	
39½	9	PitDeMo .80	7	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	½
30½	15½	Pittway 1b	8	18	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	⅜
26¼	13	PlacDv 1.20	5	7	15	15	15 —	½
7⅝	3½	Plant Ind	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4⅛	1½	PlyGem .51t	6	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
1⅞	¼	PNB MR wt		41	½	⅜	½+1-16	
	3½	Pneum .20e	4	50	7¼	7	7⅛	
9½	4⅛	Polychr .29t	4	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
11⅝	2¼	Prairie Oil	H	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
13⅝	8¼	Pratt Lmb 1	5	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	5	10	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
23	16⅛	Prent Hall 1	10	33	21¼	21	21 —	½
10⅝	3⅝	PresRIA .32		1	4⅛	4¼	4¼+	½
5½	1½	Presley Cos	8	15	3⅛	3	3 —	⅜
19¾	9⅝	Preston .70	4	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
14⅝	4½	ProCT 1.28e	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	¼
10⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	10	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
6¼	1½	PrudBdg .24	5	70	2⅛	2½	2½	
2⅝	1⅛	Prud Fund		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14¼	3½	Purepac Lb	10	8	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
16⅛	8¼	Putnam .60a	8	349	16⅛	14½	15 —	1⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Quebcor Inc	6	6	7½	7¼	7¼+	½

R

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
4⅝	4¼	Racon .20a	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	6	11	10¾	10⅛	10¾+	½
55½	12⅝	RangrO Can	47	50	21	20½	20⅝—	⅜
20⅛	7⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	5	11	11	11 —	⅛
4⅛	1	RapdAm wt		76	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Rath Pack		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	3	Rltlnc1 .99e	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17⅝	8	Rlt RT 1.97e	7	2	13	12⅞	13 +	⅜
1⅛	⅝	Reeves Telc	21	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1½	Refrig Trns		12	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7¼	1	REIT IncFd		22	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
45⅞	26	RelfF pf4.28		4	36⅛	36	36 —	¼
11⅞	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
29	14	RepNY Cp	4	14	22	21½	22 +	⅜
44	3⅞	ReschCtl .08		971	11⅝	9½	11⅝+	2¼
3⅝		Resrtsintl A	3	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3½	⅞	Rest Assoc	8	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	RH Med Svc	10	1	2	2	2	
4⅝	1	Riblet Prod		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	¾	Richton Inl		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17	7⅝	Riley Co	4	5	13⅝	13½	13½	
10⅞	4	RisdonM .36	3	5	6	6	6	
5⅜	2⅝	RLC Corp		6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
34½	19½	Robintech	4	60	28⅝	27¾	28	
4	1¼	Roblin Ind	1	18	3	3	3 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Rockway .88	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1¼	¼	Rockw Nat		7	9-16	9-16	9-16	
17½	6¼	Rogers Corp	7	8	10	10	10	
2⅛	⅜	Ronco Telep		2	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	8	16	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅜
2	5-16	Rossmor wt		10	½	½	½—1-16	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	7	17	27¼	27	27¼	
18	3⅛	Rowino Inc	5	4	17½	17¼	17½	
2⅝	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		6	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
3⅛	1	RPS Prod		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	9-16	RSC Indust	7	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	Rudick pf.56		3	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
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10⅞	6	Russell .60	3	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
17½	5½	Ryan Ho .20	12	66	17½	17½	17½+	½
10⅛	4⅝	Rust Ct .40	5	5	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛

S

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
6	2⅝	SaffranSy A	3	2	3½	3½	3½	
8⅝	3⅛	Salem .27t	8	5	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	12	161	12½	12⅛	12¼+	½
11¾	8½	SDie G pf.90		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
40½	27	San JW 2.40	7	3	32	32	32	
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		5	2	2	2	
3⅛	1⅛	Schiller Ind	8	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4	SciAtlan .25t	6	37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9⅝	6	Scrivner .32	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Sealectr Cp	5	8	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Seas All .15e	6	27	8½	7⅛	8⅛+	½
8⅝	½	Sec Mtg Inv		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2	Sec Plastics	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8¼	3⅝	Selas Co .30	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
2⅛	½	Seligm Asso		2	1	1	1 +	⅛
10⅝	6¼	SellsLa .60b	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8¼	2¼	Semtch .14t	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3	Servisco .30	4	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	5	3½	3½	3½	
5⅛	⅜	Servotr .10r	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	SGL In .10r	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		10	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	ShearHay S		26	4	3⅞	4	
3⅞	7-16	SheltRes .06		52	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	7	4	4	4 —	⅛
22½	9⅜	Shrandh Oil	8	120	18	17¼	18	
29⅛	13⅞	Shn O pfl.25		6	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅜
18⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	13	10	9⅝	10 +	½
4⅝	1⅝	ShulmTr En		3	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Slerrcin .20	7	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
10½	6¾	Silco In .36a	6	1	10	10	10 —	¼
4⅞	1⅛	Silo Inc	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞—	⅛
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	6	12	3	3	3	
5⅞	¾	Solitron .06		10	1½	1¾	1⅞	
10	3½	Sonder Brdc	3	1	5¾	5¾	5¾—	¼
10½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	2	11	6	6	6	
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	8	7½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
25½	21⅞	SC 8.8pf 2.21		7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞—	⅛
107	82½	SCE pf8.70		3	100½	100½	100½	
16¾	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
13½	10½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	12½	12½	12½	
52	28	SouRoy .88b	21	20	47	45⅞	47 +	¼
6⅛	3	Specty Rest	5	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9	3¼	Spector .10e	2	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅜
2⅝	1	SpedOP .11t	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	⅝	Speizmn Ind		6	1	1	1 —	⅛
9⅛	2⅝	Spencr F .32	2	8	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
3	1⅞	Std Contatnr	3	1	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅝	11	StdCoos 1.10	4	1	11	11	11	
7⅝	3⅛	Std Metals	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
8⅞	4⅛	StdMotA .42	6	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
3½	1⅛	StdPac Corp	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅞	7½	Std Prod 1	5	7	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
2⅞	¾	StdPrud wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		2	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
20¼	10¼	StThom .48a	6	30	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8	Stange .20	16	7	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
7⅛	4	Stanly Avia	7	3	7½	7⅝	7½	
12⅝	5½	StarrtHo .30	7	28	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
8¼	3	Steelmt .20a	2	78	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr		3	13-16	¾	13-16	
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
8¼	4	Strutn Wells	26	26	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7⅛	2⅝	SunCityl .25	6	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16¾	8	Sun Elec .68	6	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
33⅛	2⅞	Sunair .17e	4	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	7	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Supindin .12	3	3	2	2	2	
11	3½	Sup Surg Mf	5	62	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Supronics	7	13	1	13-16	1 —	⅛
7⅛	¾	Susquhana		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	2⅛	Susquhan pf		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
a23a3a	7⅛Q	SW Ind .80	3	2	31⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
63	27⅛	Syacay lex .40	14	471	34½	33	33½—	1½
2⅞	¾	System Eng		11	2⅛	2	2	

T

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
13	8	Tasty B .90r	8	3335a5a	62a5a		38¼	
1⅝	⅜	Tech Sym	37	6	¾	⅝	¾+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Techel Tape	5	8	1⅛	1	1	
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	1	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
24½	13⅛	Telon R .20a	13	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
5⅛	1⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		5	½	7-16	7-16	
2¾	13-16	Tenna Corp	10	26	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3½	¾	Tensor Cp		10	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	5	40	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	¼
17⅝	10¼	TerraC .75e	3	148	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	¼
15⅝	4⅞	TesoroPt wt		78	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
12⅞	3⅝	Texasint Co	7	224	7¼	7½	7½—	⅛
4	1⅛	Texstar .15t	3	11	2⅛	2¼	2¼—	⅛
11	7¼	Thrftmt .15e	3	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	¼
3⅛	⅝	Tidwell Ind		43	2⅛	2	2	
7a5Q	3⅛	Tiffany .20	8	4	3	63a7	83⅛Q—⅛eA1	
1⅜Q	⅜	Tigerintl wt		339	1½	1⅝	1½	
14⅝	1⅝	Timple Ind	3	2	2⅞	2¼	2⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4	Tokheim .20	13	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1	Tolchin Inst	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅛	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12⅛	6⅞	Torin Cp .60	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	61	21	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1	Town Cntry		1	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
5	1⅝	Tracor Inc	6	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		5	2	1⅞	2	
9⅛	3⅝	Trnspt Pool	3	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2 7-16	1⅝	Tubos Mex	11	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1⅛	Tuftco orp	3	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅜
10⅝	2⅛	Turbodyne		19	3¼	3	3⅛	
6¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	3	88	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛

U

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
2¼	1⅛	UIP Cp .88a	4	20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9	1⅞	Un Invest		5	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	¼
7⅝	4½	UnA Pr .40a	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅞ 2	1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	126	4 3-16	3 13-16	4⅛+	¼
1⅝	¼	UnBrand wt		65	9-16	½	½—1-16	
4	⅝	UDcllrS .10e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1⅞	Unit Foods	4	30	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
4⅛	9-16	UnNat Corp		10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		2	¼	¼	¼—1-16	
12	2⅛	U Nat Co pf		12	4	4	4 +	⅛
7⅛	2½	U PDye .87e		7	3	3	3 +	⅛
10⅛	2⅞	US Filtr .28	5	50	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17½	5	US LsgRI E	8	5	5⅛	5	5	
3⅛	1⅝	USNal Rsrc	3	9	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
4⅞	⅝	US Radium	8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
18⅞	9⅛	US Reduct 1	2	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6	USRbR .60a	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16½	7½	Unitek Corp	9	19	14⅝	14	14⅛+	¼
1½	½	Univ Contnr	25	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	2¼	UnivRs .05e	8	30	4⅛	4	4 —	¼
2¾	1½	URS Corp	5	20	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
19½	6	UtahIdSu 1	11	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	UV Ind wt		50	5¾	5½	5⅝	

V

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
7⅛	3¼	VallesSt .71t	7	2	6	5⅞	6	
21⅞	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	7	72	21⅝	20⅞	21	
21⅞	5⅛	Valmac .60a	4	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
2½	1	ValueLin D		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	2	8	2⅛	2	2	
1⅛	⅞	Verit Ind		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	VermtA .40b	4	6	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	½
3½	1⅛	Vernitron	6	13	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Vesely Co		46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅞	¾	Viatech Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
1⅝	5-15	Viewlex		6	11-16	9-16	9-16—	⅛
6½	5-15	Viking Genl	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	⅞	Vintage Ent		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
10⅛	5	Vop.ex .68	4	1	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3½	1½	Vulcan .02e	4	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	1	5	5	5 —	⅛

W

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
7	2½	WabMg .10a	6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wackni .28a	6	48	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11	4⅛	WagnrEl .48	21	1	5⅛	5¼	5¼+	⅛
2	½	WardFds wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅛	14⅝	WasPsIB .50	7	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
16	10⅛	WashR 1.29	11	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Weld Tu Am	2	25	7	7	7	
12½	7½	WestChP .72	12	3	10	10	10	
6⅝	1⅛	Westats Ptl	10	70	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	3	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	⅝	WstPac I wt		6	1	1	1	
35⅞	8½	Wstran .20a	8	250	35⅞	35¼	35½	
13	6½	Whipony .60	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
2¾	1¼	Whitehal Cp	5	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅞	7¼	Whiting .80	5	19	12⅛	12½	12½—	¼
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		25	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	9	141	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅜
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	4	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	4⅝	Wmhous .30	4	4	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7⅝	4	WilshrO .05r	8	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
57	43½	Wis P pf4.50		z40	47	46	46 —	⅛
11	5½	Worces Cont	4	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅜
6⅞	4⅝	Work Wr .60	3	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8⅛	1	Wramer Co	37	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		48	1⅝	1⅝	1½—	⅛
4¼	2	WTC Air .10	4	17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17	5⅛	WUI Inc .40	5	10	10⅝	10¼	10½+	¼
4⅞	2¼	WyleLab .20	4	13	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	24	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
13	6½	WymBn .50	7	5	9⅛	9½	9½—	⅛

X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stock	P/E	Sls	High	Low	Quot	Chg
18	12⅝	Xonics Inc		31	15¾	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	7	21	2½	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Zero Mf .10e	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices February 21, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10450	Abby Glen	335	325	335	+10
20530	Abitibi	$ 10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
1158	Acklands	$ 13½	13¼	13½	
500	Acres Ltd	$ 7	6¾	7 +	⅛
52080	Agnico E	$ 7	6½	6⅝—	⅜
1100	Agra Ind	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
5315	Alta Gas A	$ 13⅛	13	13	
2800	Algo Cent	$ 12	12	12	
1300	Alminex	$ 5½	5⅛	5½	
100	Argus C pr	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3750	Atco A	$ 17½	17⅛	17½+	⅜
3545	BP Can	$ 11⅛	10¾	11⅛+	⅜
100	Banister C	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21477	Bank N S	$ 43¼	42	43 +	⅛
2300	Baton B	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
15375	Bell Canad	$ 47	46⅛	46⅞+	¼
1110	Beth Cop A	$ 9⅛	9½	9½+	¼
600	Block Bros	320	320	320	
5109	Bovis Cor	123	115	123	+ 3
1403	Bralor Res	134	130	134	+ 2
1000	Bramalea	$ 5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
2895	Brameda	75	73	75	+ 1
7100	Brenda M	330	325	330	+ 5
150	BC Forest	$ 14	14	14	
1455	BC Phone	$ 55½	55	55	
2407	Brunswk	385	375	385	+10
925	Buddd Auto	475	475	475	—25
7200	Burns Fds	$ 11⅛	11	11	
8170	Cad Frvw	$ 12⅞	12½	12½	
5010	Cal Pow	$ 25⅛	24½	25 +	½
10047	Camflo	$ 14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
5109	Camoau A	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
284	C Pakrs C	$ 19	19	19	
800	Can Perm	$ 19½	19½	19½	
1800	C Tung	325	320	320	— 5
1050	C Cab esy	$ 12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
2750	Cdn Cel	$ 6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
42435	C Imp Bank	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
4219	C Ind Gas	$ 7¾	7½	7⅝+	¼
1762	CIL	$ 18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
2975	Cdn Tire A	$ 43⅝	42⅛	43⅝+	⅜
2950	C Utilles	$ 9¼	9½	9½	
652	Canbra	315	310	315	
165	Candel Oil	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1010	Cassiar	450	440	450	
2440	Celanese	335	375	375	—10
4200	Chieftan D	$ 6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
18400	Coch Wil	145	140	144	+ 2
600	C Holiday I	395	395	395	+20
2900	Con Bldg	275	272	275	
200	C Rambler	155	155	155	— 4
5400	Con Distrb	$ 8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
2550	Cons Gas	$ 16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1350	Craigmt	375	360	375	+20
1200	Crush Intl	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1415	Denison	$ 46½	45¼	46½+	½
8200	Dicknsn	$ 10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅛
2098	Dofasco	$ 26	25½	25½	
22435	Dom Store	$ 18	17¾	18 +	¼
550	Du Pont	$ 19¾	19¾	19¾+	½
22205	Dylex L A	$ 7⅛	6⅞	7	
3791	East Mal	450	430	440	— 5
120	Electro A	450	460	460	+10
900	Emco	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1525	Falcon C	$ 6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
20025	Falcon	$ 29⅝	28⅞	29⅝+	1
1350	Francane	$ 10½	10	10½+	¼
200	Fraser A	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
100	Gen Distrb	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾—	¼
4500	Gnt Mascl	65	64	64	— 2
1100	Gibraltar	440	425	440	+ 5
1375	Granduc	124	121	124	+ 2
800	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1900	GL Paper	$ 16½	16½	16½+	⅛
2026	Greyhnd	$ 16	15⅝	15⅞	+5
274	Guar Trst	$ 6⅜	6½	6⅜	
600	Hambro C	220	215	215	— 5
3480	Hawker S	$ 5¼	490	5⅛	+22
100	Hayes D A	440	440	440	+ 5
4400	Houston O	140	140	140	— 5
7462	H Bay Co	$ 16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
1884	Huron Eri	$ 27	26	26½—	½
100	IAC	$ 18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
50	Indusmin	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
225	Inl Mogul	320	320	320	
3284	I Chemiy	205	200	200	— 4
7525	Intpr Pipe	$ 13¼	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
455	Inv Grp A	$ 7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
100	Jannock	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15050	Kaiser Re	$ 7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
6830	Kaps Tran	238	226	236	+ 6
300	Kelsey H	$ 7	7	7 +	⅛
620	Kerr A A	$ 12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
4200	Kottler	400	390	400	+25
2596	Labatt A	$ 20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
375	Lab Min	$ 26	25½	25½—	½
1050	LOnt Cem	355	345	541	—0
25	Liberian	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	
600	LL Lac	195	185	195	—10
2580	Lob Co A	$ 7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
3855	Lob Co B	$ 7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
930	Loeb M	325	315	325	+ 5
800	Mc.an H A	$ 7½	7⅛	7⅛	
4371	MB Ltd	$ 24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
1300	Madsen	71	70	70	— 2
270	M Lf Mills	$ 26	25¾	26	
2025	Mattgmi	$ 14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
346	Microsyst	300	300	300	
13383	Moore	$ 49	48¼	48⅞+	¼
200	Murphy	475	475	475	—25
48	Nat Trust	$ 18	18	18	
6060	Noranda A	$ 32⅞	32¼	32⅞+	½
2200	Nor Elect	$ 21¾	21½	21¾	
400	OSF Ind	410	410	410	
2100	Orchan	320	305	305	— 5
4200	Oshawa A	$ 5⅛	5½	5⅛+	¼
2211	Pamour	$ 10¼	9⅞	10 —	½
1600	PanCan P	$ 11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
200	Pallno N V	$ 14	13¾	14 +	½
3620	Pine Point	$ 28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
200	Pitts C	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2524	Placer	$ 15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
1404	Que Sturg	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅜
450	Rayrock	100	100	100	— 2
435	Rdpath A	$ 22	22	22	
30938	Reed Oslr A	$ 7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼Q
¾a¾Q	Relchhold	$ 25	25	25	— ⅛
280374	Revnu Prp	149	132	134	+12
200	Scotts	$ 6½	6½	6½+	⅛
12629	Shell Can	$ 16¾	16	16½+	⅜
2860	Sherritt	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝+	¼
1900	Siebens	$ 9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
400	Sigma	$ 33	32½	33 +	½
8025	Simpsons	$ 8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
5797	Simpson S	$ 11	11	11	
465	Slater II		10¾	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
455	Slater SII	$ 10¾	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
3300	Slat W Can	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
1425	Southm A	27	28½	28½	
100	St Brodcst	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12335	Stelco A	$ 29⅛	28½	29	+ ⅜
1425	Steep R	107	106	107	
6550	Sundale O	415	405	415	
500	Tara	$ 16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
896	Teck Cor A	280	265	265	—15
500	Teck Cor B	235	235	235	+ 5
300	Teledyne	455	455	455	
12225	Texaco	$ 33	32½	33	+ 1
2650	Thom N A	$ 13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
18281	Tor Dm Bk	$ 41⅝	40¼	41⅛+	¾
12825	Traders A	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
2825	Trans Mt	$ 11½	11	11½+	⅜
1909	TrCan PL	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
325	Un Carbid	$ 19	19	19 +	⅛
4250	Un Gas	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
988	Union Oil	$ 8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
1121	U Keno	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1400	U Siscoe	405	400	400	— 5
1900	Upp Can	124	120	121	+ 1
11975	Voyager P	$ 6½	6¼	6½+	⅜
400	Weldwod	$ 9¼	9⅛	9¼	
450	Wstburne	$ 8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
1900	West Mine	176	175	175	— 4
75	Westnhse	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
6260	Weston	$ 20⅛	20¼	20¼	
20	White Pas	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4200	Willroy	175	170	170	— 4
1250	Woodwd A	$ 22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
208	Yk Bear	232	232	232	— 3
1060	Yukon C	95	95	95	— 3

Total sales 2,874,250 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6117	Algoma	$ 29⅛	29	29 +	½
13340	Bank Mont	$ 15¼	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
700	Bombard	300	290	295	+ 5
400	Can Cement	$ 10	10	10 +	⅛
400	Cdn Int Pow	$ 13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
175	Con Bath	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
14272	Dom Text	$ 7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
3000	Fncl Col	185	175	185	— 5
100	Gaz Metro	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
825	Imasco	$ 29⅝	29	29⅝+	½
1030	Ivaco	$ 12¼	12½	12⅛—	⅛
200	Molson A	$ 18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
600	Power Cp	$ 9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
28492	Price Co	$ 13½	13¼	13⅛+	⅛
14144	Royal Bank	$ 33	31⅞	33	+1⅛
4910	Roy Trust A	$ 25	24½	25 +	⅛
6500	Steinberg A	$ 18¾	18¾	18⅞+	⅛

Total sales 1,043,754 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101¼
Amax 8-76	99½	100½
Amax 8¾-86	98½	99½
Asahi 10½-80	102½	103½
ASEA 8½-86	94¼	95¼
Ashland 8-87	91¾	92¾
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99¾	100¾
Barclay 8½-86	93	92
Beecham 8½-86	85	87
Bergen 8-87	92	93
B.N.P. 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8½-86	94½	95½
Burling) 7¾-87	89¾	89¾
CN PTT 8-86	96	97
Carlsberg 8¼-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	91¼	92¼
C Lafarge 8¼-86	93	94
Com Union 8½-86	81½	83¼
CN Rhone 10-80/87	102¼	103¼
Cons Food 7½-91	89¼	90¾
Conoco 8-86	96¾	97¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¼	87¼
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95
Corning 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Cut Ham 8-87	92	93
Dana 8-87	91½	92¼
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7½-90	85¾	86¾
Dow Cor 8¼-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	99¼	100¼
E.D.F 8½-86	97½	98½
Ericsson 9¼-85	102½	103½
Esso 7½-76	99½	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	96	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87	90½	91½
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
G.H.H. 7¾-88	88½	89½
Granges 8½-89	92	93
GTE 8¼-86	95½	96½
Haas 8-78	99¾	100¾
Haas 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Helsinki 8½-86	94½	95½
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8½-82	95	96
Kimberley 8½-86	100	101
Monsanto 8½-85	101¼	102¼
Motorola 8-87	96	97
NrgKomBk 7½-87	89½	90½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8¼-86	99	100
Oslo 8½-86	94	95
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100½	101¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101	102
Pac.Light 9½-87	102½	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	91½	92½
Pennwalt 8-87	91½	92½
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	102¼	101¼
Plessey 8½-86	72	74
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91¼	92¼
Queensld 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Ralston 7½-87	94	95
Rank 8¾-86	78	80
Richardson 8¾-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	91¼	92¼
Scanraff 8⅝-88	97	98
Scott 8½-86	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	96¼	97¼
Shell 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind. 8½-80	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-88	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	90½	91½
Tenneco 7½-79	96¼	97¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	85	86
Textron 7¾-87	85	87
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101¼	102¼
TokyoCur 8⅝-88	93½	94½
Transocean 8-86	97½	98½
Transocean 8-84	97½	99½
Transocean 7½-87	93¼	94¼
T.R.W. 8½-8	95¾	95¾
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98¼
Union Oil 7½-87	93½	94½
Utah 8-87	91¼	92½
Volvo 8-87	90½	91½
Wellcome 8¼-87	74½	76½
Will Glyn 8½-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	73½	75½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103	105
Beatrice 4½-92	89½	91½
Borden 6¼-91	100	102
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4½-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	79	81
Chevron 5-88	89½	91½
Chrysler 4¾-88	51	53
Chrysler 5-88	52	54
Cont Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76	78
EastKodak 4½-88	102	104
Econ Lab 4½-87	84	86
Firestone 5-88	75½	77½
Ford 6-86	79½	81½
Ford 5-88	69½	71½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4½-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	89	82
Gillette 4¾-87	74½	76½
Gould 5-87	71½	73½
Halliburt 4½-87	109½	111½
Honeywell 6-86	77	79
ITT 4½-87	67	69
I.S.E. 6¼-89	81½	83½
McDerm 4¾-87	109½	111½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	113½	115½
Nabisco 5¼-88	83	89
Owens Ill 4½-87	84	85
Penney JC 4½-87	83½	85½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	73	75
Revlon 4¾-87	87	89
Sperry 4¾-88	83½	85½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4¾-82	96	98
WarnLam 4½-87	83	85
WarnLam 4½-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	79½	81½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	79½	81½
Am Tob 5¼-88	107	109

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.95	88.46	94.17
Previous	96.93	88.37	94.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices February 21, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	36⅝	36¾
1st Bk Sy	40¼	41
1stEmp S	12¾	13
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Frnkl Cp	3⅛	3⅝
Hartf NC	16	16½
Midl Bks	21¾	22¼
Shaw Bos	31	32½
U Va Bks	14½	15
Va N Bnk	16¼	17¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17⅞	18⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3¾	4¼
AID Inc	2¾	3¼
AVM Cp	3	3¾
Acushnt	11½	13
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberts	3	3⅝
Alico Inc	8¼	8¾
Allyn Bac	5½	5½
A El Lab	¾	1
Am Exp	35⅝	36¼
Am Finl	10⅝	10¾
Am Greet	11⅛	11⅝
Am Telev	10¾	11¾
Am Weld	7¾	8
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅝
Anadite	3¼	3⅝
Anheus B	35	35½
Ard May	1¾	2
ArkWIG	15½	16
Arrow H	15¾	16
Arvida	5⅝	6
AsCC Bot	11	11¼
AllGas Lt	12½	12⅞
Baird At	3	3⅛
Ball PntC	5½	6¼
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkam Rit	7¼	7¾
Bassett F	13⅝	14½
Bayls Mk	10	10½
Beeline F	5¼	5⅞
Betz Lab	37⅝	38½
Bibb Co	6⅛	6⅝
Bird Son	33½	35
Brtchr	1	1⅝
Bick Hills	28	29½
Bonza Int	2½	2¾
Booz AH	3½	3½
Braden	7¼	8
Brinks	12⅝	12⅞
Brks Sca	12	12¾
Brwning	4⅝	4⅝
Buckb M	4¼	4¾
Buckeye	4⅛	4⅝
Burn Sim	4⅝	5
CalWSt	2e	2r
Camel Ch	1⅝	2
Conrad H	1¼	1½
Capin Air	⅜	⅝
Cap Tec	3	3⅛
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10	10½
Chm Lea	9	10
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Brldg	80	81½
Chilton	2⅞	3⅛
ChrisSe	180	183

	Bid	Ask
Circle F	1½	2¼
CitznU1 A	28	29
CitznUt B	25⅝	26⅝
Clark Mf	25½	26½
Clow Cp	8¼	8¾
Colu Vent	1⅞	2⅝
Com Clr	16	17
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	23¼	24
Con Pap	34¾	35¼
Corenco	23½	25
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	13¼	14
Cullr Fed	1¼	2⅛
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1⅞	2¼
Data Hnd	7⅞	8⅝
Davl Inc	21½	23¼
Decor In	2⅝	2⅞
DeKib Ag	35	36
Delhi Oil	2¾	3¼
DeLux C	27½	28¼
Det CanT	11¼	12
Det IntBr	25¾	26¾
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	11	11¾
Dixn Cru	13¼	14¼
Docutel	4¼	4⅝
Dollar G	4½	4⅞
Dorch G	6⅛	6⅝
Dow Jone	23	24
Dovle DB	8½	8⅝
Dunkin D	2½	2¾
Durlron	13	13¾
Eberln In	3⅞	4¼
Econ Lab	34¼	34¾
ElPas El	10⅝	11
Elba Syst	4½	4⅝
Elder Be	3⅝	4½
Elec Nucl	6¾	7¼
Elec Mod	1	1⅛
Energy C	4½	5
Entwistl	2¾	3
Equty Oil	15	15½
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	12½	13¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrhl	1¼	1⅞
Fst Bost	19½	20¼
Flckngr	15⅛	15⅝
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	9¼	9⅝
Frmlall	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	4⅛	4½
Frnkln El	7⅝	7⅝
Frnd Ice	18¾	19½
Gov EFin	8¼	8¾
Graph Cn	10½	11½
Grph Sci	10⅝	11⅛
Green Mt	4⅛	4¾
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅝
Gulf Intst	5⅝	6
Gyrodn	3¼	3¾
Harper R	5½	6
Henred F	11¼	12
Holobm	1⅜	2⅛
Hoover	11	11½
Horiz Res	5⅞	6¾
Huck Mfg	4½	4⅞
Huds Pap	18	19½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	4¾
Hyatt Int	5⅛	5⅜
Ind Nuclr	4½	5
Infra Ind	1½	1⅝
Intrmk In	1	1½
Intrmt G	11½	11¾
InBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	21¾	22¼
Jacquin	8	11

	Bid	Ask
Jamsby	14	14¾
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	16¼	17
KMS Ind	4⅞	5⅛
Kaisr Sil	30⅛	30⅝
KaisStl pf	17⅞	18⅝
Kalvar	3¾	4
Kaman A	16½	17
Kampg A	2⅞	3⅝
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	3⅝	4
Kelly Svc	10⅛	11
Keuff Ess	12	13
Keye Fib	13	13½
Key CusF	3½	4
King Int	1⅛	2
Knap Voo	11	12
Lance In	18¾	19½
Land Res	1	1⅝
Leedy Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Lin Bcast	4¼	4⅝
Loblaw	3⅛	3⅝
Los Elrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12½	13
Maj Rlty	1⅞	2⅛
Mallkrt	43¾	44½
Manor C	1⅝	2
Marit Frt	7⅝	8¼
Maui LP	7¾	8¼
McCor	35½	36½
McQuay	8¼	9
Measur	16⅞	17⅜
Medtrn	34¾	35½
Merid In	1⅝	1⅞
Mdlsx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	7½	7⅞
Midw Gt	13¼	14¼
Millipr	38	40
Miner In	3½	4
Minn Gas	17½	19¾
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12⅝
Mrs S Pie	7	7½
Mont Col	3⅝	3¾
Moore P	7¾	8⅝
Moore S	15¼	16¼
Motch M	2	3
Mot Club	5⅝	5⅞
Mueller	8½	10
Narag Cp	5½	6½
Nat G&O	8½	9½
Nat Lib	2⅝	3
N Patent	6¼	7⅛
N SecRsh	3¼	3⅝
Natnw RI	5⅛	6⅛
NJ Nat G	13	13⅝
Nielsn A	14½	15
Nielsn B	14⅝	14⅝
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9
N Eur Oil	17	17½
Nortrp Ki	17¼	18
NW NatG	7⅞	8¼
NW PuSv	18¼	18¾
Nexel Cp	13½	14
Ogilvy M	17	17¾
Ohio Ferr	13	13¼
Oil Shale	2⅞	3⅛
Ormont	3⅛	3⅝
Ottcr TP	17¾	17⅞
Over NA	1½	2
Pabst Br	23⅞	24½
PacGs R	21¾	22⅝
Pakco	1	1⅝
Park Dr	24⅛	24⅝
Parks H	1¾	2¼
Pauley P	4	4⅝
Pearl Mf	11¼	12
Pa Enter	14⅞	14⅝
PnzOff B	7⅝	7⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	4¼	4¾
Petrolit	62	63½
Pettibon	18	19
Philip L	10¾	11
Piedmt A	5⅛	5⅝
Pinkrtn	31	31¾
Pion HIB	26⅝	26⅞
Pistilin	3	4
Possis Cp	2½	3¼
Pro Golf	1⅞	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	34½	35½
PuID Cap	4⅛	4⅝
Quat Inns	2⅝	3
Regen Pr	3	3⅛
Rahall C	3¼	3¾
Raych Cp	187	192
Raymnd	9¼	10¼
Recog Eq	4½	4¾
Read Ex	33	33¾
Robin M	8⅝	9½
Roberts J	3	4½
Roselon	2⅞	3⅝
Rouse	3	3¼
Rus Stov	12¾	13½
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅝
Scripps H	17	18
Seis Delt	3¼	4¼
Seneca F	4⅝	4⅞
Seven U	26½	27¼
Shop Rite	5¼	6¼
Snap Tls	31¾	32¾
Solid Sta	12½	13½
S Cal Wat	11⅞	12⅝
Sw Gs Cp	8	8⅝
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	13¾	14½
Std Regis	15½	16
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	18½	20
Suodal F	2½	3
Super El	5	5⅝
TIME DC	4⅝	4⅞
Tampax	35¼	36¾
Taylr Wi	18½	19
Tech Pub	5¾	6½
Techcre	7	7⅝
Tecum P	27	29
Tennant	27	29
Triny Co	7	7½
Transco	7⅝	7⅝
Transo O	10¼	10⅝
Trico Pd	28	31
Trlm OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	8	8½
Un cGil	7	7¾
US Bnkmt	1¼	1⅝
US TrkLn	11¾	12¼
Up Pen P	16	16½
Valley Gs	7⅝	8¼
VanD Air	6	6⅝
Vance S	2⅞	3¼
Velcro	6¼	6⅝
Ventron	20¼	21
Wads Pu	4	4¾
Wsh NG	10½	11
Webb Re	6¼	6¾
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅝
Weighl W	8⅛	8½
Weldtrn	1¾	2½
Wellng M	7	7½
Well Gar	3½	4
Wesbch	4½	5¼
Wstn Mtg	2½	2¾
Westmd	44½	45¼
Wisc PL	16⅝	16¼
Wdwrd L	14¾	15¼
Wrighl W	3	3⅝
ZionUt B	14½	15½

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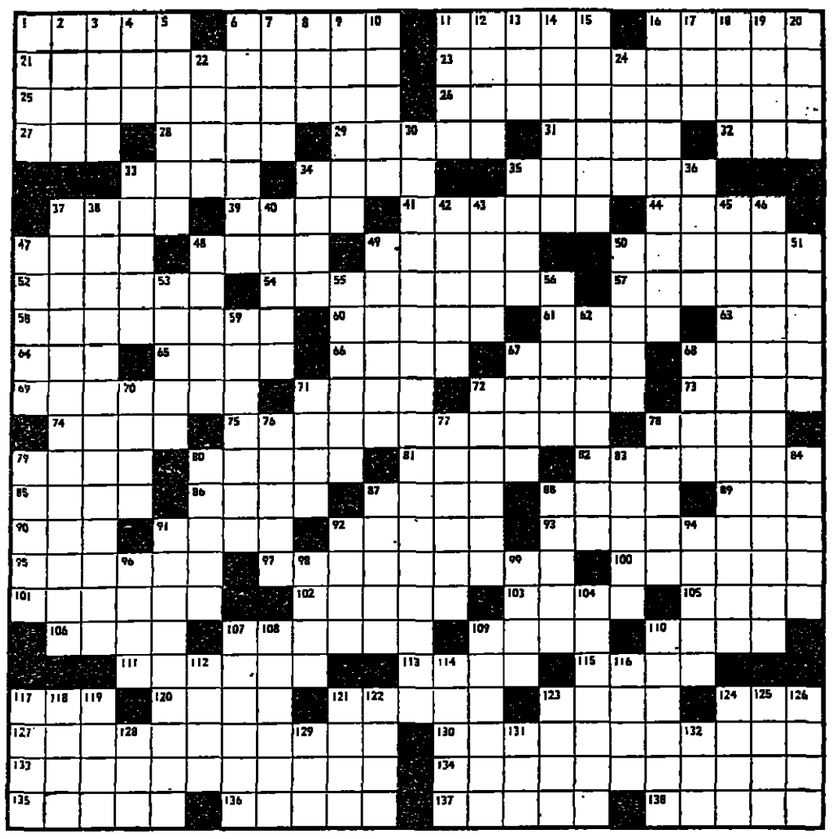
Every day in the International Herald Tribune

Ask for it in flight.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

CLANK—By Bert Beaman



ACROSS

1 Golden and teddy
6 Nom de plume
11 Kind of line
16 Bitter
21 Person's level best
23 Concordant
25 Early movie
26 Ukulele's relative
27 Mil. decoration
28 Paint the ——
29 Aquatic plant genus
31 Bed part
32 Popular street name
33 Jack's need
34 Certain sound
35 Attacks
37 *Units of measure:* Abbr.
39 Western resort
41 Pro athlete's escape hatch
44 Silver ——
47 Peculiar, in Glasgow
48 Bonom, in Madrid
49 Contort
50 Imaginary
52 Disagreeable one
54 *Item for the Red Baron*
57 —— march on
58 Bargain area
60 Kind of days
61 Insecticides
62 Calendar abbr.
64 Stones: Abbr.
65 Buffalo's relative
66 Start of a well-known poem
67 Region: Abbr.
68 Vaulted recess
69 Nanook et al.
71 Scout's concern
72 Links cries
74 Obscures
74 Explosives
75 Emergency allotments
78 Hemingway
79 —— up (imprison)
80 Got the word
81 Show or flower
82 Flower parts
85 Mexican people
86 Punta del ——
87 Kind of silver
88 Indian weights
89 Kind of nap
90 Not discovered: Abbr.
91 Hors d'oeuvre
92 Looks closely
93 Eminence
95 Like some garments
97 Grade-B era of good times
100 Nucleus
101 —— by (believes in)
102 Blood: Prefix
103 Early TV hero
105 Medit. port
106 Concorde, etc.
107 —— d'
109 Guaranteed
110 U.S. publisher
111 Flower parts
113 Present times
115 Palindrome start
117 Miss Hogg
120 Archeologist's find
121 Part of 74 Across
123 Cutter
124 Dan McGrew's love
127 Symbol of opulence
130 Certain Civil War figures
133 Defensive back, at times
134 Tryst
135 Ray
136 Lorna
137 Climbs in a way
138 —— incognita

DOWN

1 Brass ——
2 Region of Greece
3 Tropical dog
4 Asian soldier
5 Fish-line parts
6 Altar boy
7 Kind of killer
8 Like: Suffix
9 Handsome one
10 Destroyer equipment
11 "Edie —— lady"
12 G-men: Abbr.
13 Choler
14 Looks after
15 Snitch
16 Arch supports
17 Second-century date
18 Network
19 Ear. country
20 Living quarters
22 Familiar pen name
24 Seaweed product
30 Firm contract
33 Carpentry tool
34 Churlish one
35 Yellow ochers
36 Dried
37 Divulges
38 Persuaders of a sort
40 Bryant
42 Turkish coins
43 Stepped on
45 Sure thing
46 Business executives
47 Gambling game
48 "—— evil"
49 Beaver, for one
50 Addicts
51 Val et al.
53 Moslem priests
55 North Sea port
56 Unyielding
59 Most curious
62 Bureau
67 Chisel or file
68 West
70 "Tell —— the..."
71 French painter
72 —— salute (greets, in a way)
76 Innkeepers' postings
77 —— del Fuego
78 Gone out
79 Cheekbook leftovers
80 "Two —— are better..."
83 Pilgrimages
84 Slous slab
87 Gold or scarlet
88 Albert ——, Nazi architect
91 Carry on
92 Braid
94 Vestige
96 Works on edging
98 Stitchbirds
99 Zoo attractions
104 Good sailor's asset
107 Assembled
108 Mideast city
109 Rushing sound
110 Hackneyed
112 Paris area
114 Killer whales
116 European capital
117 Egyptian goddess
118 Fine fur
119 Can. province
121 High ——
122 Concerning
123 Ride
124 Retreat
125 Redolence
126 Annapolis campus
128 Animal expert
129 Western Indian
131 Greek letter
132 After printemps

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

B	A	A	S			O	S	M	O	S	I	E		H	A	M	A	I	L	I	S	
U	N	C	O	R	K		C	H	I	P	I	N		D	E	L	A	R	E	Y		
M	A	M	M	A	L		T	I	M	E	R	S		E	M	E	R	G	E	S		
S	T	E	A	D	Y			P	O	N	E			P	A	P	I	L	L	I	E	
		L	A	S	T	R	O	S	E			A	C	E	T	O	I	N	E			
		B	I	R	T	H	O	F	A	R	A	T	I	O	N			T	A	I	R	
L	E	O	S		R	E	E	F			T	E	N	N			B	I	T	T	O	
U	R	N		B	O	Y		U	T	T	E	R	S			A	N	A	S			
G	A	S	M	E	N	A	G	E	R	I	E			N	I	T	R	A	T	E		
S	T	A	I	R		B	A	L	O	N			R	A	N	I	O	N				
		O	I	L	W	E	L	L	S	T	H	A	T	E	N	D	W	E	L	L		
		L	Y	R	E	S			A	R	Y	A	N		S	T	O	O	P			
S	A	B	I	N	E	S			S	T	O	R	M	Y	P	E	T	R	O	L		
A	X	O	N			F	R	E	S	N	O		G	A	R		D	S	O			
V	I	S	I	E		D	O	P	E			N	O	O	L		A	L	I	E	P	
E	O	S		O	I	L	I	N	T	H	E	F	A	M	I	L	Y					
M	A	S	S	I	V	E			H	I	P	S	T	E	R	S						
		N	U	T	L	E	Y		R	E	D	O			T	W	O	M	A	N		
A	D	O	N	A	I	S		W	I	D	O	W	S		T	I	R	A	D	E		
R	I	V	U	L	E	T		A	R	O	U	E	T		O	I	A	G	E	R		
R	E	A	P	E	R			G	E	N	T	R	Y				N	'	I	N	O	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	12	53	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	8	46	Clear
ANKARA	6	43	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Rain	MOSCOW	—2	28	Overcast
BEIRUT	15	59	Showers	MUNICH	0	32	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Cloudy	NEW YORK	9	48	Sunny
BERLIN	—2	28	Fog	NICE	11	52	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	Clear	OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Clear	PARIS	6	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	18	64	Cloudy	PRAGUE	—1	30	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	ROME	12	53	Clear
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	0	32	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	6	43	Cloudy	TUNIS	12	53	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Clear	VENICE	8	46	Clear
GENEVA	2	36	Overcast	VIENNA	5	41	Clear
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Overcast
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	10	50	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	55	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	5	41	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 21, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$5.82
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$6.77
(w) Apollo (Tempus) ss.pr.	SF65.70
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$65.66
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$3.50
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF757.90
— (d) Conbar	SF692.50
— (d) Grobar	SF451.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF730.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$32.59
(w) Browninvest	$12.98
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.07
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.80
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$12.45
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.09
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF925
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$614.36
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$7.35
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.30
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.31
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF547.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF67.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF61.25
— (d) Energievalor	SF72.25
— (d) Usec	SF568.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF118.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$8.48
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$8.09
(w) D.G.O.	$38.48
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.72
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.73
(d) Darwa Int'l Fund	Yen 8,849
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.38
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.88
(w) Dr. Interet Inv. Fd.	$11.39
(w) Europe Obligations	LF954
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.99
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$12.47
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$18.27
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$8.18
(d) Fiducem	BF819
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$112.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.39
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$25.61
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$21.81
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$16.93
(w) Fonselex Issue Fr.	SF1,630
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF79.96
(d) Foncitalia	$10.62
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.30
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$9.88
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.36
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.22
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$21.15
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.31
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. int'l.	$6.83
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$5,124.17
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$21.88
(d) Icofund	$9.81
(w) Ingrow	$23.00
(d) Interfix	SF298.45
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.81
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7,501
(w) Intermarket Fund	$86.62
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$23.47
(r) Int'l Invest Network	$10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd	Can.$2.84
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.06
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.76
(r) *Invest Atlantiques*	$34.36
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.34
(r) Jalfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.77
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$12.21
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$11.62
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$44.01
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$33.30
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$11.35
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,507
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$8.92
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$15.34
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$22.82
L. & B.T MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF231.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SF355.50
(w) Lux-fund	$17.91
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.46
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.44
(w) N.A.M.F.	$60.38
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$6.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.99
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.868
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$19.32
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,907
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,435
(d) Rentinvest	LF191
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.62
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.94
— (d) Global Fund	$3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF48.35
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.43
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Realty	$13.21
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$4.37
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$4.59
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CBF Fund	SF21.78
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.41
— (d) L.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM86.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,433
— (r) Securwias	SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund	$139.07
(w) Star Fund	$5.67
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$3.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF392.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF60.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF300.50
— (d) Swissvalor Nouv Ser.	SF193.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF73.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF79.27
(w) Talent Global Fund	$6.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea).	$20.23
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$27.73
(w) Transpacific Fund	$15.48
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.04
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.34
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.06
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF30.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF66.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF73.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF106.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF83.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF59.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF60.50
— (d) Remelac-Invest	SF312.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh	SF338.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF174.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (c) Atlantuefonds	DM14.50
— (d) Europafonds	DM30.50
— (d) Unifonds	DM18.85
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.25
— (d) Unispecial I	DM49.25
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.18
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.50
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.47
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,199.88
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,345.14
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$496.64
(w) Worldwide Securities	$31.84
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,028.33

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend: t — New N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

OLD PETER'S RUSSIAN TALES
By Arthur Ransome. Illustrated by Faith Jaques.
Puffin. 253 pp. $1.50.

STRANGE TALES FROM MANY LANDS
Edited by Freya Littledale. Illustrated by Mila Lazarevich.
Doubleday. 146 pp. $5.95.

FOLK TALES FROM ASIA FOR CHILDREN EVERYWHERE
Book I. Sponsored by the Asian Cultural Center for UNESCO.
Weatherhill, Heibonsha. 53 pp. $4.95.

Reviewed by Scott O'Dell

THE CITY OF SREE-NUG-OR, in the fabled Vale of Kashmir, high among the Tibetan mountains of northwestern India, is famous for its beautiful shawls.

The shawls are woven by women, working at home in their spare time. They are made from shatush, meaning, literally, king's wool. It is the most expensive wool in the world.

When woven into a shawl, shatush looks like an ordinary piece of wool. Exactly like a piece of wool cloth until you touch it. Then, some say, it is like putting your hand into a cloud.

Shatush comes from the wool of wild goats that roam the surrounding mountain ranges. The goats are not shorn. Instead, at certain seasons of the year, whether the weather is favorable or not, peasants—men and women and children—go into the mountains and follow the migrating herds.

They collect only the hair that grows between the shoulder and the chin of these wild animals—the throat hair. They pick it from the thorns and trees and stony ledges where the goats by chance have snagged themselves in passing.

From these hairs, collected strand by strand along the wild goat trails, the women weavers using old-fashioned spinning wheels make shatush. From six pounds of this wool they then weave, taking 18 months to do so, shawls that are seven feet long and one-and-one-half feet wide.

This seven-foot swath of shatush, which sells for more than a thousand dollars, is so fine, indeed, that it may be pulled through the loop of a small wedding ring.

The making of this ring shawl has much in common with these three collections of fairy tales. The authors have selected them carefully strand by strand, from past and present, from many countries, from their own imaginations, and passed them through an enchanted ring.

It was fun to read again the late Arthur Ransome's Russian tales, as told by his crusty narrator, Old Peter, who had a long beard and a short pipe which smoked tobacco that smelled like hot tin.

There was, says Old Peter, a huge pike with such teeth as never were, who grew in three months to be 12 feet long. He had long teeth and a bad temper and raged up and down the river like a tempest, eating bream, perch, dace, gudgeon, roach and even the little yersh.

So all the fish called a meeting to decide to do something about the voracious pike. The ideas were all impractical until the yersh spoke. With a large head and a small body, he had the best idea, of course, which was to leave the big river and hide out in the streams and shallows where the pike dared not venture.

This they did and the pike lashed the water and peered everywhere but in vain. At last, in desperation, he took to eating worms and thus was caught on a fisherman's hook.

And then there's El Enano in Freya Littledale's book who, though a man, had an appetite to equal that of the monster pike.

No amount of food could satisfy this squat creature, yellow of skin and snagtoothed. In the South American village where he lived, he ate the people out of house and home, tore up trees by their roots, set dogs to fighting and children to screaming. Until one day a good woman, old yet bright, baked a great mess of potatoes and spread them out on her hearth.

El Enano swallowed the potatoes one after the other, as quickly as most folks could eat peanuts. Then, however, by a clever ruse the good old woman induced him to eat the hot coals glowing on the hearth. He swallowed them like ice cream. But once they got to his stomach he was forced to call for water. They gave him gallons. Whereupon the water turned to steam and there was a "loud explosion that shook the very hills, and El Enano burst into a thousand pieces."

"Folk Tales From Asia for Children Everywhere" has an interesting history. In 1966 UNESCO held a meeting in Tokyo on book production in Asia. One idea that came from this conference was implemented and we now have a fine collection of illustrated stories from eight UNESCO member states.

One of the stories, "The Crow and the Sparrows," submitted by Bangladesh (and, incidentally, illustrated by a native artist whose name is not given) is a nice complement to the two stories mentioned earlier.

This one is about a greedy crow, who, after a sparrow refuses to be eaten because the crow has a dirty beak, comes pleading to a farmer's wife:

"Dear farmer's wife!
Give me fire
To make a spade,
To dig some clay,
To make a pot,
To fetch some water.
To wash my beak,
To make myself neat,
The sparrow to eat!"

The farmer's wife thoughtfully gave him the fire, but placed it upon his back. Whereupon the greedy crow like the pike and El Enano came to a timely end.

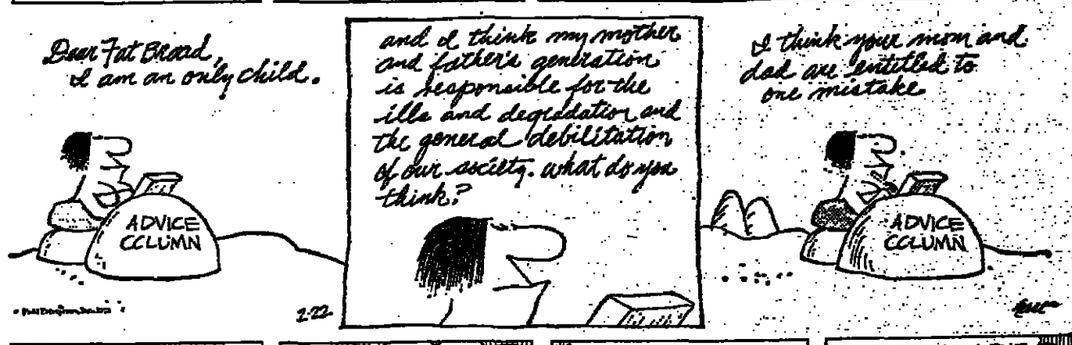
Scott O'Dell's books for children won the International Hans Christian Andersen medal in 1972. His latest novel for young people is "Child of Fire."

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PEANUTS



B.C.



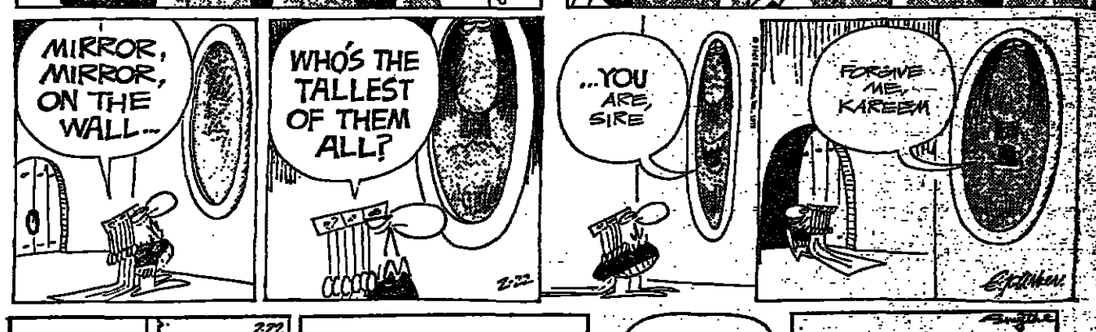
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DANAP

SEBOE

CAJALK

RAHOTT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIC MAKER EMPIRE HAZARD

Answer: *"Lost" in poetry*—"PARADISE" ("PARADISE LOST")

DENNIS THE MENACE



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Snowfall Cuts Visibility on Slopes

Stenmark and Wenzel Win World Cup Races in Japan

NAEBA, Japan, Feb. 21 (Reuters). — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won the men's giant slalom here today in the Japanese leg of World Cup skiing after Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein won the women's slalom, her first major victory in more than a year.

Stenmark, despite two falls in the first run, powered his way through driving snow on the steep and difficult course for an aggregate time of 3 minutes 29.58 seconds. Second was Erik Haker of Norway, in 3:29.64.

Hans Hinterseer of Austria, Heini Hemmi of Switzerland and Thomas Hauser of Austria finished third, fourth and fifth.

Visibility Poor

Poor visibility on the slopes contributed to the downfall of the 100 competitors, including Gustavo Thoeni of Italy and Annemarie Proell-Moser, both of whom failed to finish.

Stenmark's victory, his third in the World Cup circuit this season, raised him to third place with 155 points in the cup standings, displacing Piero Gros of Italy.

Thoeni, despite his failure, retained his overall lead in the standings with 198 points, while Franz Klammer of Austria, who was sixth today, remained in second position with 190 points.

Missing on the Tour

Wenzel moved into second place in the women's standings behind Proell-Moser overtaking Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany, who is absent here because of an arm injury.

Wenzel completed her two runs in an aggregate time of 1:27.91, followed by Lise-Marie Morerod of Switzerland in 1:28.94 and Christa Zechmeister of West Germany in 1:31.33.

Zechmeister is the only woman to have finished all the World Cup slaloms this season and retains her lead in the overall slalom standings.

Wenzel said: "I gave my best right after the start of the first run. I took many risks in the first steep section and that was good because the others skied very slowly there.

More Control Shown

"In the second run I contolled my skis more carefully and the only thought I had in my mind was to finish."

In her best finish ever in a World Cup race, Abigail Fisher of the United States was fifth in 1:32.16. The U.S. star, Cindy Nelson, was 13th in 1:35.47 and slipped from sixth to seventh in World Cup standings.

It was a bad day for the French women's team. Only two of the seven women finished the slalom and Fabienne Serrat came in fifteenth after a fall in her first run.

Stenmark said after his victory: "I had the impression I would not be able to ski well on this wet snow.

"I lost time in the first race by falling twice on my back. In the second, I took maximum risks. At the finish I was very surprised to hear that I was so fast, because I didn't feel tired."

The men's slalom and the women's giant slalom will be held on the second and last day of the Naeba competition tomorrow.



Associated Press.

TWO WAYS AT ONCE—Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland loses control during the women's slalom in Japan.



AP.

Ingemar Stenmark

Men's Leading Finishers

1.	Ingemar Stenmark	3:29.58
2.	Erik Haker	3:29.64
3.	Hans Hinterseer	3:29.74
4.	Heini Hemmi	3:29.80
5.	Thomas Hauser	3:30.97
6.	Franz Klammer	3:31.60
7.	Helmut Schmalzl	3:33.28
8.	Paolo de Chiesa	3:33.31
9.	Willy Frommelt	3:33.72
10.	Hubert Berchtold	3:33.90

Women's Leading Finishers

1.	Hanny Wenzel	1:27.91
2.	Lise-Marie Morerod	1:28.94
3.	Christa Zechmeister	1:31.33
4.	Claudia Giordani	1:31.72
5.	Abigail Fisher	1:32.16
6.	Irmgard Likasser	1:32.58
7.	Bernadette Zurbriggen	1:32.77
8.	Betsy Clifford	1:33.23
9.	Irene Epple	1:33.95
10.	Monika Behrwein	1:33.97

Speed Skating Tests

ASSEN, the Netherlands, Feb. 21 (Reuters).—The women's world speed skating championships open here tomorrow with 30 skaters from 13 countries in the two-day competition.

'Mr. Racing' Ready to Step Down

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (NYT).—Twenty-one years after his retirement as a jockey, Earl Sande made a comeback and the crowd at Belmont went wild when the 55-year-old kept a tiring longshot named Miss Weesle going long enough to win a race called the Circlet Purse. The following week, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, owner of the magnificent Native Dancer, was guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Thoroughbred Club of America in Lexington, Ky.

Acknowledging his introduction, Vanderbilt said yes, it was true that he had been involved in racing all his adult life: he had operated racetracks, bred horses, raced horses, trained horses—"and," he said to an audience whose members were all aware of Sande's comeback, "if I were 15 years older and 40 pounds lighter and weren't afraid of horses I would be riding them, too."

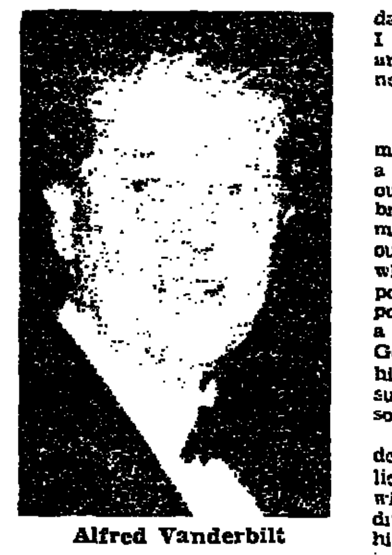
That was in 1953. When the thoroughbreds come back to New York on Monday with the reopening of Aqueduct, Vanderbilt, now in his 63d year, will start his last hitch as chairman of the board of the New York Racing Association. He has told the board that he feels four years of running the show is long enough and has asked that a successor be elected at the annual meeting in mid-May. The directors will play hell finding somebody with his qualifications.

A Major Position

There are not many jobs in sports as influential as the head of the NYRA. It is more or less true that New York sets the standard for class racing in North America and has done so most of the time since Gov. Richard Nicolls laid out a course on Long Island's Hempstead plain in 1644 and put up a silver cup to be competed for "not so much for the divertisement of youth as for encouraging the bettering of the breed of horses."

New York racing affects the health of American racing, and that sets the price of sales of yearlings, which in turn establishes the value of brood mares and stallions, all having a direct relation to the wellbeing of an industry involving many thousands of people and hundreds of millions of dollars. Politicians mess around with New York racing but the guy who sets its course is the working head of the NYRA.

It is a job that calls for political awareness, understanding of the needs of many individuals from horsemen to mutuel clerks, the guts to make decisions and the resiliance to ride out criticism. To train a man for such a post it might be wise to start him out booking his schoolmates' bets at St. Paul's prep school where Vanderbilt broke in.



Alfred Vanderbilt

Waistcoat Piped

Ability to view the scene from either end of the social ladder is a desirable quality in an executive. When Vanderbilt's horse, Loser Weeper, won the Suburban Handicap he was congratulated by William Woodward sr., banker, chairman of the Jockey Club, a walking portrait of the Establishment complete with clipped white moustache and white piping on waistcoat.

"Nice looking horse, Alfred, but that's an odd name. Where'd you ever get that?" Woodward asked.

"Why," Vanderbilt said, "you know the old saying, 'Finders keepers, losers weepers.'"

"Never heard of it," Woodward said.

"That puzzled me at the time," Vanderbilt said later, "but then I got thinking: I guess they don't use that expression much around banks."

Another day he stood in the paddock at old Jamaica looking thoughtfully at the massed ranks of horseplayers peering through the grill to see the horses saddled. "I asked myself, 'How do they do it?'" he said. "Where do they get the money to come out here day after day and bet and lose?' I think I may have found the answer. It's what they save on neckties and razor blades."

Gift From His Mom

When Vanderbilt was 21 his mother gave him Sagamore Farm, a 600-acre breeding establishment outside Baltimore, where he has bred horses good and bad for more than 40 years. His first outstanding horse was Discovery, who won carrying as much as 139 pounds and once ran with 143 pounds, which beat him. When a daughter of Discovery named Geisha produced Native Dancer, his owner set down a formula for success in breeding racers: "Breed something to a Discovery mare."

While still in his twenties, Vanderbilt became president of Pimlico racetrack in Baltimore, and what he did to the decaying traditions of that ancient kraal won him an instant reputation for irreverence: He shaved away the hill in the infield that obstructed the view of customers; he instituted a stake-a-day policy; he got the coveted War Admiral-Seabiscuit match for $15,000 in added money after a $100,000 promotion at Belmont had fallen through.

Taking on the presidency of Belmont as a second job, he gratified fans by abandoning races down the Widener Chute, a straightaway cutting through the infield that was an abomination to spectators. In a similar break with tradition on his present job, he discontinued the steeplechase at Belmont—it didn't do business at the mutuel windows.

When the board chairman of the NYRA looks around he sees ancestor worship, impatience, healthy avarice, debts, beleaguered horsemen, hard-pressed labor, soaring costs and governmental greed, not to mention a tightening noose of competition. It is understandable that the man in the middle might yearn for leisure for quiet pursuits such as naming horses.

That is something Vanderbilt has always done with wit and imagination, yet even that can be hard work. "Take the produce of my mare, Pansy," he has said. "Finding acceptable names was so tough I finally took to naming her foals for the sire alone, ignoring the dam. When Pansy had a colt by Shut Out I called him Social Outcast. She had a foal by Questionnaire and I called it Query. Ignoring the dam, you see."

His face was straight as a string.



United Press International.

MISGUIDED—Keith Washington, right, an amateur boxer in Chicago, came out throwing so many punches that one landed on his own jaw. His opponent won.

Montreal Again Tells IOC Not to Worry About Games

By Bernard Kirsch

LAUSANNE, Feb. 21 (IHT).—Before going home today, the organizers of the 1976 Montreal Olympics worked up enough nerve finally to speak about athletes. Until the next crisis arises, they are finished worrying.

"I'm sure there'll be at least one more crisis before we hold the games," said a half-joking Simon St. Pierre, executive director of Montreal's Comité d'Organisation des Jeux Olypiques.

There have been few jokes made here during the International Olympic Committee's executive board session, which ends tomorrow. For the last week, the IOC has gone over the problems that have hit Montreal since it won a bid in 1971 to hold the 1976 Olympics.

The crises, though, have not been any different from the ones that faced Munich before it staged the 1972 games. St. Pierre said he had with him a briefcase full of 1971 newspaper clippings dealing with rising costs and "holes in the ground."

The "hole in the ground" in Montreal is where the main stadium complex should be, but isn't yet. The Montreal organizers convinced the IOC yesterday that the stadium will rise in time.

Not for Rehearsals

However, it won't be there in time for the Olympic rehearsals, which will go on later this year. The track and field crowd will have to make believe that Kent Stadium is the real thing.

The stadium has been delayed by strikes and rising costs, which have led James Worrall, the IOC's executive board member from Canada, to say: "There have been so many bloody millions thrown around, you can't keep track of them." The costs have gone from $250 million to $610 million, and Montreal must now extend its lottery to cut a potential deficit in staging the Olympics.

The IOC members spent today talking about their internal financial problems and have decided to keep the rest of the meetings here free of problems. They have postponed their talk on Rhodesia until May, hoping that within that time there will be a political solution.

The IOC now has in its possession a report on conditions in Rhodesia put together by a three-member commission. The report cites segregation in athletic facilities and makes it easy enough for the IOC to keep the Rhodesians out of the 1976 games, as it did in 1972 after the black African nations threatened to pull out.

The continued ouster of Rhodesia, whether just or not, would probably make for one less crisis for Montreal and for the IOC.

German Favorite In Bobsled Runs

CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 21 (AP).—Wolfgang Zimmerer of West Germany is favored to retain the four-man title this weekend in the world bobsled championships in this Italian Alpine resort.

Major competition is expected from the Swiss, Austrian and Italian sleds on the 1,540-meter course for the four championship runs, two tomorrow and two Sunday.

Zimmerer's defeat in the two-man title race last weekend was a major upset. He had won the title for three successive years, but he managed only a fourth place with the title going to Giorgio Alvera of Italy.

Zimmerer has clocked the fastest times this week, missing the track record by just eight hundredths of a second with 1:09.47 minutes.

Penn State Coach Takes a Kick at Football

By Gordon S. White Jr.

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Feb. 21 (NYT).—Joe Paterno has been up to his old tricks again, rocking the boat in which the intercollegiate athletic establishment is having stormy sailing these days. Calling for a series of drastic changes in major college football, Paterno, Penn State's head football coach, even went so far as to question a school's right to refer to its football players as "amateurs."

The 48-year-old Brown graduate, who is the most successful current head football coach in terms of a won-lost record, said, "I don't see how you can say they [football players] are amateurs if you bring 'em and give 'em a grant in aid [scholarship] that is not based on anything but their athletic ability and stick 'em in an athletic dormitory because that's the best way you can have a successful football team, not because it's the best way they can live a college life. That's not really fair to the kid."

The coach at Penn State, which has no athletic dormitories, said, "I would like to see the National Collegiate Athletic Association move into an area where we'd have to give up some of those things."

Carolina Seminar

Paterno made his comments during a seminar at the University of North Carolina.



Joe Paterno.

He kept chipping away at some of the college athletic practices that are under increasing attack because of the high cost of sports programs.

Before giving his suggestions for changes in football, Paterno said, "I think basically our job is protecting the game for the youngsters who play it. It's got to be a meaningful experience for them, something they enjoy and something they get some good out of, or we can never defend the game no matter how much money we make.

"We can't have a game that's only purpose is to make money so we can support gymnastics or swimming or keep alumni happy. We've got to have a game that means something to kids who play it."

Possible Changes

Going down a list of possible changes for college football, Paterno recommended the following:

- Limit grants to 25 a year or maybe 55 in two years. Eventually reduce total grants to 90 on a team.
- Drastically cut down on the number of persons on a road trip—players, coaches, administration and "driftwood." Paterno described driftwood as those who go along "for the fun and not for work." He would cut traveling squads that in some cases are now as high as 80 players and would limit the administration staff members who just go along for the ride.
- Pare the number who eat at a training table. Sometimes, many persons other than players eat at university expense during training meals.
- Put assistant coaches to work at other important university jobs during the off-season.
- Prohibit head coaches from going off the campus to recruit high school athletes. "If I go into a kid's town it becomes a big thing there. Woody Hayes [Ohio State head coach] has to come in then. Bo Schembechler [Michigan head coach] has to go in, and this becomes a never-ending thing. I wouldn't be against someone telling me I have to stay home and play with my children."

One Platoon Backed

Then Paterno went into a number of rules changes he would like to see, such as a return to one-platoon football—"the quickest way to save money that we have."

He also would borrow from professional football by putting kickoffs at the 35-yard line instead of the 40, and by prohibiting a downfield charge by linemen on a punt until the ball has been kicked. Colleges used the punt restriction for one season, in 1972, but then abolished it, only to have the National Football League pick it up last season.

Paterno wants equipment changes also, such as a softer helmet. "It's supposed to be a protective device but it is a weapon," he said of the helmet now used.

He concluded by recommending that women's intercollegiate athletic officials "don't get into that recruiting tangle we're in. They should stay away from that thing that we've messed up so badly."

Women Near Another Victory in Tennis

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Feb. 21 (Reuters).—Another barrier will fall Monday when Abigail Maynard meets Ion Tiriac in a first-round pairing in the otherwise all-male $25,000 Fairfield County International Tennis Tournament here. The match will be the first between a woman and a man in a major tennis tournament.

Maynard, a 19-year-old student, does not expect to get past the first round, and her view seems to be shared by everyone.

But then no one ever expected her even to have her entry accepted for the tournament, which is on the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association indoor circuit. It was scheduled to be an all-male event.

"I don't expect to win," she said in an interview, "but I don't think I'm going to embarrass myself either."

Maynard is an aggressive power-hitter who likes to go to the net and has held her own with some of the area's better male players.

Some people have suggested that she might have been persuaded by women's liberation groups or local promoters to enter the tournament here.

A Cheap Shot

"I think it's a cheap shot to publicize the women's movement," says Bill Riordan, tour director for the USLTA and manager of both Jimmy Connors and Ilie Nastase, who will play in the tournament here.

But Maynard denies it. "I entered on my own," she said. "No one suggested that I do it.

"The important thing is that I'll be breaking down some barriers," she continued. "Women tennis players should be permitted to play in whatever tournaments they want to."

Win or lose, she will not receive any prize money. As an amateur, she is ineligible to do so.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

San Diego 5, Quebec 2 (Peacosh 2, Rouleau, Rivers, Ferguson; Guindon, Cloutier).

Baltimore 4, Vancouver 3 (Venerruzo 2, Caron, Thomas; Israelson, St. Sauveur, Harris).

Chicago 4, Toronto 3 (Lomenda, Coates, Rochon, Palement; Simpson, Featherstone, Nedomansky).

UCLA Triumphs, USC Is Upset In Basketball

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Southern California, which hoped to end UCLA's eight-year conference domination in basketball this season, fell, 89-88, to Washington last night. The loss left USC with a 5-5 conference record and killed the Trojans' chances of catching UCLA, which won, 89-61, over Washington State.

UCLA increased its conference record to 9-1 and its season's mark to 20-2.

In other games involving major teams, Louisville downed Wichita State, 85-76; Marquette beat Fordham, 101-64, and Nevada Las Vegas beat Loyola (Calif.), 93-81.

In other major games, Manhattan beat Temple, 87-56, Drake beat West Texas State, 90-81, St. Louis beat North Texas State, 83-76, Long Beach State beat San Jose State, 67-63, and St. Marys (Cal.) upset San Francisco, 86-83.

Trevino Leads Los Angeles Golf

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (UPI).—Lee Trevino stole the show from Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus yesterday by shooting a five-under-par 66 for a one-shot lead in the opening round of the $150,000 Glen Campbell Los Angeles Open.

Nicklaus and Miller, meeting for the second time this year, carded 69 and 72, respectively.

Trevino finished the day a shot in front of Tom Watson, Bob Unger, Ed Sneed and Tom Weiskopf.

Trevino, who missed the cut in the Hawaiian Open in his last start three weeks ago, had a 34-32 over the par 35-36 course, starting on the back side. He bogeyed his final hole of the day, the par four, 407-yard ninth, when he drove into a bunker and missed a six-foot putt for a par.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Buffalo 6, Philadelphia 6 (Robert, Ramsay, Martin, Majt, Gare, Spencer; Clarke 2, Clement, Dornhoefer, Lonsberry, Leach)

Montreal 6, Kansas City 3 (Lapointe 2, Robinson, Lemaire, Trembly, Shutt; Pewis, Croteau, Palement).

'74 Pitching Records in the American League

Compiled by Sports Information Center

TOP 15 QUALIFIERS FOR EARNED-RUN LEADERSHIP

(Based on 162 or more innings pitched)

	G.	CG.	W.	L.	PCT.	IP.	H.	R.	ER.	HR.	BB.	HP.	SO.	WP.	ERA.
Hunter, Oak.	41	23	25	12	.676	318.1	268	97	88	25	46	4	143	1	2.49
Perry, G., Clev.	37	28	21	13	.618	322.1	230	96	90	25	99	6	216	2	2.51
Hassler, Calif.*	23	10	7	11	.389	162.0	132	64	47	10	79	9	76	7	2.61
Blyleven, Minn.	37	19	17	17	.500	281.0	244	99	83	14	77	9	249	3	2.66
Fitzmorris, K.C.	34	9	13	6	.684	190.0	189	73	59	8	63	0	53	10	2.79
Jenkins, Tex.	41	29	25	12	.676	328.1	286	117	103	27	45	8	225	4	2.82
Ryan, Calif.	42	26	22	16	.579	332.2	221	127	107	18	202	9	367	9	2.89
Tiant, Bos.	38	25	22	13	.629	311.1	281	106	101	21	82	4	176	1	2.92
Kaat, Chi.*	42	15	21	13	.618	277.1	263	106	90	18	63	6	142	4	2.92
Perry, J., Clev.	36	8	17	12	.586	252.0	242	94	83	11	64	5	71	1	2.96
Holtzman, Oak.*	39	9	19	17	.528	255.1	273	111	87	14	51	2	117	5	3.07
Grimsley, Balt.*	40	17	18	13	.581	295.2	267	111	101	26	76	3	158	9	3.07
Dobson, N.Y.	39	12	19	15	.559	281.0	282	111	96	23	75	4	157	6	3.07
Cuellar, Balt.*	38	20	22	10	.688	269.1	253	106	93	17	86	2	106	2	3.11
Tanana, Calif.*	39	12	14	19	.424	268.2	262	104	93	27	77	8	180	4	3.12

OTHER PITCHERS

(Based on 25 or more games)

	G.	CG.	W.	L.	PCT.	IP.	H.	R.	ER.	HR.	BB.	HP.	SO.	WP.	ERA.
Acosta, Cy, Chi.	27	0	0	3	.000	46	43	22	19	3	18	5	19	1	3.72
Albury, Vic, Minn.*	32	4	8	9	.471	164	159	83	75	19	80	6	85	4	4.12
Alexander, Doyle, Balt.	30	2	6	9	.400	114	127	65	51	7	43	4	40	6	4.03
Bahnsen, Stan, Chi.	38	10	12	15	.444	216	230	128	113	17	110	4	102	8	4.71
Beene, Fred, 32 Clev.- 6 N.Y.	38	0	4	4	.500	83	77	48	42	8	28	7	45	1	4.46
Bibby, Jim, Tex.	41	11	19	19	.500	264	255	146	139	25	113	9	149	11	4.74
Bird, Doug, K.C.	55	1	7	6	.538	92	100	31	28	6	27	1	62	1	2.74
Blue, Vida, Oak.*	40	12	17	15	.531	282	246	116	102	17	98	1	174	9	3.26
Bosman, Dick, Clev.	25	2	7	5	.583	127	126	69	58	13	29	1	56	3	4.11
Brown, Jackie, Tex.	35	9	13	12	.520	217	219	97	86	13	74	4	134	6	3.57
Burgmeier, Tom, Minn.*	50	0	5	3	.625	92	92	46	46	7	26	7	34	3	4.50
Busby, Steve, K.C.	38	20	22	14	.611	292	284	118	110	14	92	9	198	5	3.39
Buskey, Tom, 51 Clev.- 4 N.Y.	55	0	2	7	.222	99	103	40	37	11	36	2	43	1	3.36
Butler, Bill, Minn.*	26	7	4	6	.400	99	91	47	45	9	56	1	79	0	4.09
Campbell, Bill, Minn.	63	0	8	7	.533	120	109	37	35	4	55	2	89	5	2.63
Champion, Billy, Mil.	31	2	11	4	.733	162	168	72	65	12	49	0	60	4	3.61
Cleveland, Reggie, Bos.	41	10	12	14	.462	221	234	121	106	25	69	9	103	6	4.32
Clyde, David, Tex.*	28	4	3	9	.250	117	129	64	57	14	47	4	52	8	4.38
Colborn, Jim, Mil.	33	10	10	13	.435	224	230	104	101	27	60	6	83	3	4.06
Coleman, Joe, Det.	41	11	14	12	.538	286	272	160	137	30	158	12	177	13	4.31
Corbin, Ray, Minn.	29	1	7	6	.538	112	133	78	66	8	40	3	50	3	5.30
Dal Canton, Bruce, K.C.	31	9	8	10	.444	175	135	71	61	5	82	5	96	16	3.79
Decker, Joe, Minn.	37	11	16	14	.533	249	234	105	91	24	97	2	158	9	3.29
Drago, Richard, Bos.	33	8	7	10	.412	176	165	77	68	17	56	5	90	5	3.48
Figueroa, Eduardo, Cal.	25	5	2	8	.200	105	119	46	43	3	36	4	49	0	3.69
Fingers, Rollie, Cal.	76	0	9	5	.643	119	104	41	35	5	29	1	95	1	2.65
Forster, Terry, Chi.*	59	0	7	8	.467	134	120	57	54	6	43	8	105	9	3.63
Foucault, Steve, Tex.	69	0	8	9	.471	144	123	51	36	8	40	5	104	3	2.25
Fryman, Woodie, Det.	27	4	6	9	.400	142	120	73	68	16	67	4	92	0	4.31
Goltz, Dave, Minn.	28	5	10	10	.500	174	192	81	63	14	45	7	89	5	3.26
Gossage, Rich, Chi.	35	0	4	6	.400	89	92	45	41	4	47	2	64	2	4.15
Hamilton, Dave, Oak.*	29	1	7	4	.636	117	104	45	41	10	48	5	69	2	3.15
Hands, Bill, 2 Tex.*- 35 Minn.	37	1	6	5	.545	129	141	45	41	9	28	4	78	2	4.19
Hargan, Steve, Tex.	37	8	12	9	.571	187	202	103	82	15	48	5	98	8	3.95
Hilgendorf, Tom, Clev.*	35	0	4	3	.571	48	58	26	26	6	17	1	23	0	4.88
Hiller, John, Det.*	59	0	17	14	.548	150	127	51	44	10	62	3	134	7	2.64
Hoerner, Joe, K.C.*	30	0	2	3	.400	35	32	15	15	3	12	4	24	1	3.86
Jackson, Grant, Balt.*	49	0	6	4	.600	67	48	19	19	7	22	1	56	2	2.55
Knowles, Darold, Oak.*	45	0	3	3	.500	53	61	29	25	6	35	2	18	2	4.25
Kobel, Kevin, Mil.*	34	3	6	14	.300	169	166	84	75	16	54	2	74	3	3.99
LaGrow, Lerrin, Det.	37	11	8	19	.296	216	245	132	112	21	80	3	85	12	4.67
Lee, William, Bos.*	38	16	17	15	.531	282	320	133	110	25	67	4	95	3	3.51
Lindblad, Paul, Oak.*	45	0	4	4	.500	101	85	30	23	4	30	2	46	0	2.05
Lockwood, Skip, Calif.	37	0	2	5	.286	81	61	42	39	8	32	5	39	3	4.33
Lolich, Mickey, Det.*	41	27	16	21	.432	308	310	155	142	38	78	3	202	10	4.15
Lyle, Sparky, N.Y.*	66	0	9	3	.750	114	93	20	21	6	43	1	89	7	1.66
May, Rudy, 17 N.Y.- 18 Calif.*	35	8	8	5	.615	147	104	60	50	7	58	5	102	6	3.19
McDaniel, Lindy, K.C.	38	2	1	4	.200	107	109	50	41	6	24	0	47	1	3.45
McNally, Dave, Balt.*	39	13	16	10	.615	259	260	112	103	19	81	8	111	4	3.58
Medich, George, N.Y.	38	17	19	15	.559	280	275	122	112	24	91	8	154	5	3.60
Merritt, Jim, Tex.*	26	0	0	0	.000	33	45	17	15	3	6	0	18	1	4.09
Mingori, Stephen, K.C.*	36	0	2	3	.400	67	53	31	21	4	23	2	43	3	2.82
Moret, Roger, Bos.*	31	10	9	10	.474	173	158	79	72	15	79	2	111	6	3.75
Murphy, Tom, Mil.	70	0	10	10	.500	123	97	27	26	6	51	2	47	3	1.90
Odom, John, Oak.	34	1	1	5	.167	87	85	39	37	4	52	3	52	4	3.83
Palmer, Jim, Balt.	26	5	7	12	.368	179	176	78	65	12	69	3	84	6	3.27
Pattin, Marty, K.C.	25	2	3	7	.300	117	121	55	52	10	28	2	50	0	4.00
Peterson, Fritz, 29 Clev.- 3 N.Y.*	32	3	9	14	.391	160	200	93	78	17	39	4	57	1	4.39
Pitlock, Skip, Chi.*	40	0	3	3	.500	106	103	58	52	7	55	7	68	5	4.42
Ray, Jim, Det.	28	0	1	3	.250	52	49	27	26	4	29	1	25	2	4.50
Reynolds, Bob, Balt.	54	0	7	5	.583	69	75	23	21	4	14	1	43	3	2.74
Rodriguez, Ed'rdo, Mil.	43	0	7	4	.636	112	97	49	45	7	51	5	58	4	3.62
Segui, Diego, Bos.	58	0	6	8	.429	108	106	54	46	9	49	1	76	12	4.00
Slaton, Jim, Mil.	40	10	13	16	.448	250	255	117	109	22	102	3	126	14	3.92
Splittorff, Paul, K.C.*	36	8	13	19	.406	226	252	122	103	23	75	1	90	1	4.10
Tidrow, Dick, 33 N.Y.- 4 Clev.	37	5	12	12	.500	210	226	116	97	18	66	6	108	4	4.16
Upshaw, Cecil, 36 N.Y.- 7 Clev.	43	0	1	6	.143	68	63	29	23	2	28	3	34	0	3.04
Walker, Luke, Det.*	28	0	5	5	.500	92	100	56	51	9	54	2	52	6	4.99
Wilcox, Milt, Clev.	41	1	2	2	.500	71	74	42	37	10	24	5	33	2	4.69
Wood, Wilbur, Chi.*	42	22	20	19	.513	320	305	143	128	27	80	9	169	5	3.60
Wright, Clyde, Mil.*	38	15	9	20	.310	232	264	122	114	22	54	0	64	6	4.42

*Throws left-handed.

CLUB PITCHING

	CG.	IP.	HITS	RUNS	HR.	BB.	SO.	WP.	BK	ERA.
Oakland	49	1439.2	1322	551	90	430	755	47	1	2.95
Baltimore	57	1474.0	1393	612	101	480	701	34	5	3.27
New York	53	1455.1	1402	623	104	528	829	47	7	3.31
Kansas City	54	1471.2	1477	662	91	482	731	42	4	3.51
California	64	1439.0	1339	657	101	649	986	50	7	3.52
Minnesota	43	1455.1	1436	669	115	513	934	36	3	3.64
Boston	71	1455.1	1462	661	126	463	751	41	4	3.72
Milwaukee	43	1457.2	1476	660	126	493	621	46	6	3.76
Cleveland	45	1455.2	1419	694	138	479	650	50	6	3.80
Texas	62	1433.2	1423	698	126	449	871	51	4	3.82
Chicago	55	1465.2	1470	721	103	548	826	41	4	3.94
Detroit	54	1455.2	1443	768	148	621	869	58	1	4.15
TOTAL	650	17448.2	17062	7976	1369	6135	9524	493	46	3.62

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Golden State 108, Atlanta 102 (Smith 26, Wilkes 19, Van Arsdale 25, Drew 23).

New Orleans 114, Portland 102 (Maravich 32, Williams 23; Wicks 25, Neal 19).

Cleveland 106, Washington 95 (Cleamons 17, Davis 16, Snyder 16; Chenier 29, Hayes 22).

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Art Buchwald

Stopping the Party

WASHINGTON.—It's very hard at a party to get any attention. Nothing shocks people any more and you really have to be on your toes to get somebody to listen to you.

I realized this the other night when I was at dinner and someone turned to Don Cook and said, "Where are you going after you leave Washington?"



Buchwald

"Los Angeles," he replied. This landed like a dull thud until he added, "By train."

Everybody dropped their knives and forks and suddenly Cook was the man of the hour.

It got me to thinking about party stoppers. Things you can say which will make people sit up and take notice. Here are a few for starters.

"I still think Nixon is innocent."

"The electric company just notified me that it was lowering my rates."

"Nelson Rockefeller has asked me to write a book."

"I sold Wilbur Mills my car."

"If Henry Kissinger calls, tell him I'm not here."

"I played softball with Robert Vesco last week."

"Earl Butz told me a funny story the other day."

"I get 45 miles to the gallon."

"Arnold Palmer borrowed my putter."

"Billie Jean King always has trouble with my second serve."

"I just hired Spiro Agnew to work for me."

"Gen. Brown spoke at our synagogue last night."

"My son has never smoked pot."

"My husband has never looked at another woman."

"Woodward and Bernstein dropped by the house the other morning to ask me some questions."

"I talked to a man who read J. Edgar Hoover's diary."

"I'm going to have a vasectomy."

"I shared a taxi the other day with Howard Hughes."

"I gave Gerry Ford a piece of chewing gum once, when he was House minority leader."

"Bobby Fischer hates my opening move."

"My daughter works in a massage parlor."

"The Shah of Iran owes me $10."

"Gloria Steinem irons my shirts."

"I went duck hunting with Lt. Calley last weekend."

"My brother drives a school bus in Boston."

"Masters and Johnson asked me to volunteer for an interesting experiment."

* * *

"Ann Landers just called me up and she was crying."

"The CIA rented my house."

John Dean used to be my lawyer."

"My cousin is Linda Lovelace's dentist."

"I flew in from Chicago with Erica Jong."

"Billy Graham is in my Bible class."

"My sister and her fiancé are going to be married by Judge Sirica."

"Jane Fonda joined our American Legion women's auxiliary."

"The Secret Service wants a list of my guests in advance."

"Ronald Reagan gave me a subscription to Rolling Stone."

"Patty Hearst is getting awfully fat."

N.Y.C. Man Seized As Movie Pirate

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP).—Police have arrested a Manhattan man they described as a major film pirate whose illegal activities were costing the motion picture industry up to $50 million a year in lost sales.

Police said Sol Winker, 57, was seized in his offices near Times Square. Officers from the Public Morals Division, armed with search warrants, burst into "Pisconic Productions" last night, they said, and confiscated illegal master copies of more than 500 movies, including "The Godfather," "Planet of the Apes" and "Deep Throat."

Mr. Winker was said by police to be a "chief operator" in the expanding film piracy network, grossing an estimated $500,000 a year by selling reproduced 16-mm prints stolen from television stations, libraries, airlines and other organizations.

Mary Blume

France Issues Coin—Not for Spending

PARIS (IHT).—No one knows what to do about inflation. Not long ago, the religion column of a London newspaper said inflation was a theological problem, which is the equivalent of throwing up one's hands in despair. One small ray of hope, though: The French, always practical, are doing their best to juice up the classic anti-inflationary device of withdrawing money from circulation. Their method is the good old *bas de laine*.

The *bas de laine* is where the French have traditionally socked away their cash. One way to get citizens to drag out the old wool stocking is to bring out a coin that people will collect instead of spend and, lo and behold, the French government is doing just that.

It is issuing a new 50-franc piece, of which 8 million examples will have been minted by the end of this year. A French newspaper claims that, following custom, these new coins will be hoarded, or *thésaurisées* as they say, which means that as much as 400 million francs will, in effect, be withdrawn from circulation.

"The Ministry of Finance may deny that issuing the 50-franc piece is an anti-inflationary device," Le Journal du Dimanche said, "but those in the know can scarcely refrain from smiling at such a claim."

The smilers may be right. No one seems to have seen the new coin and a quick check at a few banks reveals that, although the coins have been struck since 1974, none are available, even for ready money.



Agence France-Presse

A candidate for "thésaurisation."

First to the Old

According to a government statement, the new coins are being issued in the following way to prevent hoarding: They are to be given first to old-age pensioners, who, being needy, will be forced to spend them at once. "We give them first to the old because it gives them pleasure to see coins of a certain weight, like those in their youth," a mint official explained smoothly.

The invisible 50-franc coin is silver and is based on Augustin Dupré's familiar 1795 design of Hercules uniting Liberty and *Equality*.

This design was also used on the even more invisible 10-franc piece, which the French refer to as the *pièce fantôme* because it was so rapidly *thésaurisée* after it first appeared in the mid-1960s that, although millions of coins were minted, no one seems to have come across one.

The 10-franc *pièce fantôme* had to be officially done away with because by last year the value of the metal it contains exceeded its face value. Someone clearly made a killing and it's a subject that makes French coin collectors see red.

The new 10-franc piece is made of something ugly and vaguely copper-colored called cupronickel, and it doesn't look as if anyone would want to thesaurize it. To make up for its baseness of content, the fashionable artist Georges Mathieu was commissioned to design the coin. Mathieu has confided to the magazine Paris-Match that his design symbolizes, among other things, a hardworking, active and industrialized France sending forth many moral, economic and cultural influences. The coins are destined especially for the French railroad's new automatic ticket vending machines.

Enough for a Lobster

Apart from the new 10-franc piece, French coins tend to be classier than folding money and so are their counterfeiters. One can spare an admiring sigh for the individualistic lady who on her forged 500-franc notes insisted on setting the hands of the clock of Port Royal at 1:05 instead of at 11 sharp, but surely the most amiable counterfeiter of all was the elderly gent who each week struck off a sufficient number of coins to buy himself a lobster for Sunday lunch (and got caught by always going to the same fishmonger).

The French mint, which stands in a fine 18th-century building in Paris near the Académie Française, no longer actually makes coins—they are all struck in a new factory near Bordeaux—and it has nothing at all to do with paper money—just as well, as the French are indignant about the hideous new 10-franc bill that came out this winter, shrunken in size as if to symbolize its diminished buying power and bearing the rufous head of Berlioz.

"Berlioz, why Berlioz?" demanded an indignant magazine writer when the new bill came out. "To replace Voltaire with Berlioz, to replace the sublime author of the sublime 'Contes' with the unworthy composer of the unworthy 'Harold in Italy' . . ."

In addition to its monetary responsibilities, the French mint is at present holding an exhibition of all the arts at the time of Louis XV. The show is not only ravishing but inspiring, for as an article points out, the designs of the coins of this period symbolized the immutability of French currency in even the hardest times, and despite such aberrations as John Law's Mississippi Bubble, the values of French coins from the reign of Louis XV scarcely changed, despite rising prices, until the Revolution. The article is signed by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Pearl Buck in Bronze

Upstairs in the mint is a shop where the wide range of commemorative coins and medals that France puts out each year are on sale. If you want to buy Pearl Buck's profile in bronze or a pair of cuff links made from reproductions of old coins, this is the place to go. It is also the one sure place to find the new 50-franc and 10-franc pieces that are supposed to be in circulation.

The cashier at the shop has none of the new coins to give out in change and has, in fact, never seen them loose. One can, however, buy in the shop a series of all current French coins. Struck at reduced speed with polished dies on selected blanks that have been treated for brilliance, the collection consists of a 50-franc piece and 10-franc piece, along with a 5-franc, 1-franc and half-franc piece, and one each in the centime range—a 20, a 10, a 5 and a 1.

The face value of the coins in the set is 66 francs and 86 centimes, but the set costs 150 francs. So the price is more than two times its value and the 50-franc piece can be reckoned as costing 112 francs and 15 centimes—which is highly inflationary, alas, in anybody's *bas de laine*.

PEOPLE: *Ex-Financier Charged In Musician's Death*

A secret murder indictment has been returned against Kenneth Moss, 31, the former Wall Street whiz kid whose most recent undertaking was launching Freelandia, a low-cost charter airline operating in the United States. Moss, according to the Los Angeles Times, was charged Feb. 4 in connection with the Sept. 23 death of Robbie McIntosh of Scotland's Average White Band after a party at Moss's home in the Hollywood Hills. It is alleged that the 28-year-old drummer, as well as others, inhaled cocaine at the party. A coroner's report listed the cause of death as "acute heroin-morphine intoxication." According to the report, the police have been searching for Moss since the indictment for murder and unlawfully providing a narcotic was returned. Also at the party was Cher Bono, who was credited by the Times as having possibly saved the life of another musician, Alan Gorrie, by keeping him on his feet all night, not allowing him to lose consciousness. Mrs. Bono "is under strict orders from police not to comment about the case," her spokesman said. Investigators said she did not take any of the drug being passed around.

* * *

In a public relations campaign of sorts, members of the Ku Klux Klan have been sweeping into Lake Wales, Fla., restaurants, robes and all, chatting up the customers. Last weekend, Klansmen footed the bill for a beach area fly-over by a small plane trailing a banner: "Save Our Land, Join the Klan." "It's kind of a publicity thing to bring us closer to the people," says Florida Grand Dragon John Paul Rogers, a Lake Wales barber. Rogers claims that many people have misconceptions about the organization, viz., it is "not anti-Catholic. I have many friends who are Catholic." As for blacks, they "have their place in society and we have ours . . . We believe colored people belong with their own kind." The Klan, according to Rogers, is "generally a patriotic organization dedicated to the United States of America and concerned with the lawlessness that is going on."

* * *

Fearing charges of sex discrimination, a county liquor board in Maryland has ruled that a male go-go dancer must cover his breasts while dancing. Moreover, customers can't stuff money in his bikini, the board says. The Merritt House Tavern in Towson hired the dancer and barred male customers for his performances on Sundays as a gimmick to improve slumping business. But that's out now, too. The liquor board says that the tavern can't bar men.

* * *

President and Mrs. Gerald Ford have sent flowers and a get-well letter to a Washington motorcycle officer who broke his left leg while escorting a presidential motorcade. Sgt. Charles Baden, 34, had his leg broken when a pickup truck knocked him from his motorcycle this week.

* * *

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia said Friday that he has had a nervous breakdown but is now completely recovered. Talking with King Baudouin of Belgium, who is on an official visit to Tunisia, he said, "You know I was very sick for five years. I suffered from depression and terrible insomnia. Now I am completely cured."

* * *

Polly Mills, wife of Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., had minor surgery Thursday in a private Washington hospital for a tumor that was reportedly found to be benign. Her husband, readmitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital this week, is undergoing tests.

* * *

Hospitalized three weeks ago for a heart attack, Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio left Bethesda Naval Hospital this week to convalesce at his home in Cincinnati. An aide described the Republican senator, who will be 58 on Feb. 26, as in good spirits and able to work at home on some Senate matters.

* * *

"I'll have that one . . . and that one . . . and those two over there and . . ." said Dorothy Ebright of San Diego as she strolled around a Rolls Royce showroom in London. Said Henry Nathan, the dealer, "She bought nine, just like that—I've never known anything like it in 40 years in the trade." He said Mrs. Ebright, who was identified as a former concert pianist, paid $92,000 cash for seven Rollses and two Bentleys, calling it an "investment." Mrs. Ebright said, "I'm sure antiques and especially antique cars are going to hold their value." She added that she "hadn't quite expected to buy so many."

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APS03HB | SFW01HA

MESSAGES, FEB. 21

CAH05AB | GBA10AA | SHW10MM
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France .........F.F.	94.00	169.00	Portugal (air). Esc.	563.00	1,088.00
Germany (air) D.M.	62.00	114.00	Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,350.00	2,480.00
Great Britain ....£	5.80	10.90	Sweden (air)...S.Kr.	107.00	197.00
Greece (air) ..Dr.	735.00	1,350.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	74.00	136.00
Ireland ....£	5.80	10.90	Turkey (air) ......$	23.50	43.50
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